

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY

"UPWARD & ONWARD."

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[FOR WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.]

CHARLES DICKENS.

In Memoriam.

Thou goest, beloved, while still thy noon is high,
O, king of tearful smiles, and joy-fraught sighs!
Thou passest ere life's sad satiety
Hath blanched thy glorious head and made thee wise
With late-found wisdom of those white-haired days,
When rainbow'd Hope is bleached to dreary Truth;
And memory-burdened eyes too oft must gaze
On moss-grown tombs that hold the dreams of Youth.
Thou goest, O friend, while heart and hand are strong,
And fullest life pours through thy rich stored veins;
Thou goest to join the bright and happy throng
Of those who have forgotten life's dull pains.
It is best so. Thy wine could know no lees;
Thy happy day could know no brooding night;
Thy flowing stream no wintry age could freeze;
Nor could'st thou too far pass young life's delight.
But we! Alas, whose master hand shall now
That happy music on our heartstrings make,
Which smoothed all wrinkles from our burdened brow,
And soothed to rest so oft our keenest ache?
What shall amend our love's most grievous loss?
What shall replace thy subtle working spell?
Whose fancies now our weary way shall cross,
And with bright airy wings our griefs dispel?
What doth remain of thee, O happy spirit,
To us who still must plow life's clouded sea,
While thou dost higher realms of bliss inherit,
And soarest upward, unrepressed and free?
Ah, much! Thy work remains; thy creatures dear
Make populous our homes with faces sweet;
Whom though we know but in the spirit's sphere,
Yet seem we even in workday hours to greet.
Yea, for it lives, and moves, and breathes forever,
That strange dream-world of which thou art the sire;
And so from thee we shall be parted never,
Nor all unsatisfied be our desire.
For thy dear hand hath purified and blessed
The fountains of our common human life,
And given to common air a perfume's zest,
And glorified man's lowly, workday strife.
Thy mind dwelt not in palaces with kings,
On snow-cold summits, far from human woes;
But brought Heaven down to common men and things,
To give to human griefs some brief repose.
Thou did'st not serve a dark, unfathomed God,
In wrathful fires to trembling men revealed;
But Him whose feet our humble pathways trod,
In whose keen pangs all pangs are merged and healed.
Priest of Humanity! What nobler name
Can grateful men carve on thy sacred tomb?
O thou, whose genius' bright and tender flame
Shall shine forever 'mid the nether gloom.
Thou hast made man more recognized of man,
And bridged the gulf that yawns 'twixt heart and heart;
And made more clear the God-imagined plan
Which makes each life of one vast whole a part.
Thou hast made love more lovely. In thy light
Transfigured is each worn and common face;
So that beneath the world's unsparing blight,
E'en careless eyes the soul divine may trace.
Ah, cease. We labor in a broken day;
Our eyes dare not too long with tears be dim.
Keen sight we need in world so cold and gray;
We thank God for thee, and leave thee to Him.

IN SPITE OF ALL.

FROM THE FRENCH OF MADAME GEORGE SAND.

Translated expressly for Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.

PART III.

[Continued.]

I lighted a candle. It was quite cold. Buried in my thoughts I waited the day with impatience, as if that could bring me a solution. See him! What for? Could I renew a tie that embarrassed him so little? Give him his liberty! What an irony. Had I not told him: "Live in your own way. Try to forget me. If my memory weighs on you, that you cannot succeed, come back in a year." Five months had not elapsed; there was no engagement to renew; if he persisted in loving me I had seven months to wait. At the end of two hours I heard the windows of the first floor opened, and bursts of merriment reached me. They were too warm in their grand saloon; I was shivering in my small chamber. Contrasts again!

Sad curiosity impelled me to open my window also, and I stepped out on the balcony. It was three o'clock; the sky was gloomy, the city silent. The open square was deserted. A bright light shone out from the interior of the hotel. I saw shadows pass and repass across this gleam. A strong odor of tobacco and alcohol ascended. They laughed; they cried; they conversed only in rapid bursts, with applause and cheers. There were as many women as men voices. Those ten or a dozen persons were very noisy; they were singing fragments of choruses, duets—anything. The voices were wearied. It was the exhaustion of nerves and the extravagance of wine. I tried to distinguish Abel's voice in this *charivari*. It was not audible.

Suddenly I perceived him just below me. He was in the shade of a shrub, but as he advanced into the light I recognized him. He was not alone; a woman very much dressed, with abundant black hair, false or real, rested her arm on his shoulder. Their heads touched, and still he kept his cigar in his mouth. They spoke low and laughed aloud. In a moment or two they re-entered the house by a window not lighted, which was behind them. He was interested in some woman. Did he love her? Does one love when one laughs? She pleased him more than the others, since he was alone with her in the midst of a party. Some distinguished artist, probably. Perhaps only good-fellowship. Abel was still dear to me; dearer, perhaps, than ever; for in the very zenith of his triumph in the midst of his pleasures, did he not seek inspiration in my *Demoiselle*. Suddenly a door opened at my side; only a thin partition separated us. These coarse contacts from which I had hoped to be spared, made me tremble, and I retired immediately so as not to hear or be heard. But fate willed it otherwise. A strongly accentuated woman's voice said: "This is your room, then? It is not very splendid."

"Oh, I did not know," was the sportive answer, "that it would have the honor of receiving you; I would have had it papered with bank notes."

Abel's voice! I heard no more. I was quite dressed; had even my cloak and veil on. I caught up my traveling-bag, ran down the stairs, passed the hall from which the revelers were coming out, and got out of the hotel. I took the first street, and flying as it were for my life, did not stop until I reached the river. The day had not broken, and it began to rain. I recovered myself and began to consider where I was and what to do. It was yet two

hours before the train for Marseilles would leave. I wandered about until I was fortunate enough to meet a vehicle, which I hailed, and was driven to the depot. I was a full hour too soon; wet through and thoroughly shattered. I found myself all alone in the waiting-room where was a good coal-fire. "Courage! courage!" I exclaimed as I got warm and dry. You are not dead yet. You are spared to your father and little Sarah. You will soon see them again.

I turned to the window to examine the sky, and as I came back to the fire-place my eye fell on a great yellow poster, ABEL. It was the announcement of a concert at Marseilles. He was going to Marseilles. I might meet him there, too. Perhaps even at Nice. My resolution was taken in a moment. The train for Paris would leave in five minutes. I started to the ticket office, got my baggage re-checked, took my ticket and was in Paris the same evening. I went to a hotel and sent for Nouville. I decided not to say anything at present to my father about my intention to surprise him at Nice, and my unhappy rencontre at Lyons. But after my first night's rest in an old house of Faubourg Saint Germain, to which my coachman had driven me, what a flood of sorrow and regret filled my mind—unknown in an unknown crowd which one traverses only to make one's escape—shut up, buried, eating alone, living in fear, and if, spite of all these precautions to remain outside another's life, some frightful chagrin comes to assail you, deeper concealment, more isolated solitude is the only relief. We may die of it, no one knows why.

Nouville came to me at midday. He was alarmed at my pallor. He was astonished at my unexpected appearance in Paris without any member of my family. I found him greatly changed; his long travel with Abel had tried him greatly. It seemed as though Abel had killed him too. I told him what I had determined to tell my father; how I was suffering from neuralgia and had started to join them and had been obliged to renounce my project—morally speaking, I wanted to break with Abel without the shame of giving my reasons. His friend set himself to thinking; he looked at me:

"How far have you been? You have been in Lyons I wager. You have seen Abel."

"Abel is in Lyons?" asked I, pretending surprise. He did not answer; he was not a dupe.

"At what hotel were you?" I told him. "Then you saw him; you have blamed him, scolded him, perhaps. You have been annoying each other! Yes, yes, go on. I see there is more annoyance than fatigue."

I had not the strength left to struggle. I burst into tears and, pressed by questions, I told him all that had passed. He remained an instant without speaking, looking at me the while, then taking my hand, he said:

"Poor child! poor Miss Owen! Yes, you have suffered, and now you wish to break with him. Is that not so?"

"Yes, without explanation, without reproach. I have not that right. He has neither deceived nor offended me, but my dignity requires that he should no longer think himself chained to me. Here you have the symbol of our mutual promises. A blade of grass twisted into a ring. I have unrolled this relic and have put it into an envelope. He will understand that I have not broken our fragile bond in anger, but I have untied it with calmness and precaution. Take it; I charge you to deliver it, and as you have got my secret from me, I charge you, by the respect you have for me, not to give him the explanation."

Nouville took the envelope. He rose, walked up and down and said:

"You did wrong to interdict my telling the truth. You prefer his thinking you inconstant and capricious rather

than offended? He will suffer mortally in either case; but in the one case he will think himself authorized to live without reflection and without restraint; in the other he will censure himself, and the lesson may be salutary."

"If you think that, tell him the truth. I sacrifice my pride to his interest."

"How good and great you are! He will feel it. His repentance will be profound. He will repair his wrongs."

"To himself, God grant he may; but he has none to repair toward me. He had a right to forget me. The right is reciprocal. It may be worse for him; wherefore I would spare him reproaches. I repeat, I have nothing to pardon. I had exacted nothing. I put him to the test, and if he returned at the end of the year I should have required no account. I should have voluntarily ignored the descents in which he had found the consciousness of his true love. I, too, was put to the test myself. I wished to know if his absence would be insupportable. I was sure at least that his return would crown me with joy. All that was as rational as a romantic attachment could be; but destiny ordered it otherwise. I could not foresee that I should behold with my own eyes and hear with my own ears what I have seen and heard. That my betrothed made no vows of chastity during his year of absence I admit. That came into my mind more than once. I did not wish to examine that; it did not concern me. My imagination represented no scene adverse to the modesty which shuts in my narrow horizon; but when these vague phantoms take shape and live and speak before me—no, I can no longer love Abel! All the reasonings of the world would do nothing. To pardon him is easy; it is done. I admire and esteem him no less than before. I might be his friend if our walk in life brought us near; but the betrothed is dead in me. I should see in vain at my feet the noble and fascinating being who demanded my life. In spite of myself I should recall the conqueror of the square in Lyons, drawn in his car by an enthusiastic youth, and descending from this platform of glory to plunge in an orgy and end the feast in the arms of a courtesan."

Nouvelle sighed.

"I understand you, and you see me deeply afflicted. However, reflect. I am not a man of pleasure, like Abel; but I have often followed that comet's flight, and there have been hours when, not to seem a solemn prig, I finished the feast as foolishly as himself. All this has not prevented me from loving a worthy woman that I have married, who has given me fine children, and whom I flatter myself that I make happy."

"She has never been eye-witness." * * *

"No; but perhaps she would have pardoned me even then, when one loves much. You haven't known Abel long enough to really love him. Your imagination alone was charmed, and that has been injured. Abel will kill himself with excitement. I have asked him a thousand times: 'Why not love a pure being, gentle, yet strong—a true woman; you would be instantly disgusted with the innumerable adventures that pursue and involve you. You would detect the skeletons under the flowers and tawdry rags. You would fly them and would at last know love, which you seek even like Don Juan, like him, without finding it.' Abel has always answered—'True, but where is the woman? What would an angel want with me?' At last, when one day he told me he had met his dream, that he would devote himself to her and would give up his profession, except for his family's sake, I cried, 'You are saved!' He was saved. You were one of the two issues. A life of license to end rapidly, or his ideal, and a total reform. This was the turning-point of his destiny, and he knew it and declared it with his usual frank sincerity. You committed a frightful imprudence in thinking to take a precaution. With a nature like his we cannot defer until to-morrow. You were free; your father would have consented with joy; but you did not love strongly enough, and you had not experience to distinguish between manly veracity and commonplace flattery. However, you said afterward to me: 'I feel that I love him,' and he took courage. He adored you; he expected to remain near you and to see the time of his probation shortened, when that wretched fall of your brother-in-law upset everything. I confess I do not understand the order you gave Abel not to return. He dislikes your capricious sister, and you seem to have given this sister precedence over your affection for him. He was discouraged by your decision. He left, as he said, to gain roubles, and with his characteristic generosity he said, 'Should she not love me and refuse me, as I fear, I shall at least be able to give her a free existence without her suspecting it. There is always a way to do a good action. When he threw himself into that Russian campaign I attached myself to him, for I do want money and am getting old. We did well. I could now live at peace in my family by giving lessons. But Abel could never adopt the career of a professor. His affairs exceeded his expectation. He had written me that he would meet me in Paris. A prima donna, who has been handsome and

still retains her fine hair, induced him to change his route; so he wrote to me. She was going into the south of France and persuaded him that there was a fine opening for him. La Settimia is not young; she has talent, it is true, with *brío* and self-command. She is not a star, but she is useful in a concert. We had met her at Venice. She was smitten with Abel and wanted to follow him to the East, but he declined; he would have no women. I dare even now declare, on my honor, that she has not been his mistress. She has wit and gayety. He used to chat and laugh with her, but he had no affection for her."

"If it was she I saw then he must have changed."

"I am not so sure of that."

"What, in his bedroom?"

"To settle up accounts of the evening and to pay over her share. Abel has a confidential man who keeps the cash-box in his room and keeps the key. La Settimia spends her money freely, and wants it at any moment. Abel has very likely taken her to his room to give her a few hundred francs and dismiss her. You would have known this if you had not taken fright and run away. The words you heard don't disprove this version of the affair. So many women were after Abel that he is hard to please. I cannot persuade myself that La Settimia's forty years have roused any fancy in him. I don't seek to deceive you. Abel has not been faithful to you in the full acceptance of the word; his heart has kept you free from rivalry; but his fiery nature" * * *

"That is enough; I don't want to know"—

"But you are wrong; you should know and accept the past, even the present, in order to change and save the future."

"You believe a future possible, such as I have a right to ask?"

"Certainly. You believe Abel incapable of lying. Be logical. You say that all his presumed infidelities would not have killed your affection during his year of probation. What has caused an unconquerable repugnance is to have been present at one of those gross balls which a pure woman cannot forget. Had that not happened would you have pardoned him other faults that you cannot prove?"

"Good heavens! what do you ask? You prove them, make me believe them innumerable, and want me to answer on the instant!"

"Why, surely yes! I want to save him, but I will not sacrifice you. This terrible past, were it to come to you later, would poison your future. I am Abel's passionate friend; but I respect you; I love you, and I will not save him at the expense of your dignity and happiness. Take back the pledge you have given me, reflect and send it to him yourself if your love is dead; but I will write to Abel before I leave. You shall see the letter."

"I forbid it; if you do, I send the blade of grass by the same post; if not, I promise to retain it and think over it."

"But why this horror of explanation and the triumph of truth?"

"But it would not triumph," and I burst into tears. "You want all to be over. You would have me accept the possibility of doubt in the atrocious fact I have seen. Have it so. I shall, perhaps, be able to drive it away; I give you my word I will try."

Nouvelle thanked me and approved my resolution. That same evening I returned to my home. Nouvelle had influenced me seriously, and, strange to say, it was less bitter to me to suppose a thousand infidelities than to be certain of having seen one. I scolded myself for my too sudden jealousy. I thought with childish complacency over the woman who had seemed so beautiful with her forty years and sunken cheeks. I caught myself uncombing out my hair, saying how fine and long it was if I only chose to curl it and let it down. I wished to be pretty, as Abel was captivated by beauty. I examined the types I had looked at a hundred times before. I looked over my father's medals and coins for the gracious faces and elegant forms of Greek and renaissance art. After getting rest I became more severe to myself, and cut short this preoccupation. Abel had something better than traits of personal beauty; he had greatness of soul, genius, energy, and it was my own self-devotion that had won him. I must, then, pardon his defects, and love him as he is, for himself and not for myself; aspire to make him wise in order that he may be happy. In this manner I triumphed over my distress of mind, and wrote to Nouvelle telling him the state of my feelings, and that I was tranquilly awaiting my family's return.

One day I saw a charming horsewoman followed by a single groom, ride across the park. A card was sent in bearing the name in pencil, Mlle. Carmen d'Ortosa, with news of Miss Owen's family. I hesitated: the reputation of this beautiful person was in some question, but she came from my father. Besides what right had I to measure reputations when the future would possibly change all my views and modify my habits of life.

I welcomed Mlle. d'Ortosa. She had all the ease and self-possession of a great lady. She told me she had just come from Nice where she had been intimate with my

sister; they met each other every day. She called my father a Franklin artist. She was charmed with Mme. de Rémonville, who was the type of ladylike manners and candor. I allowed her to think that my sister had spoken of their intimacy, although Ada had never mentioned it—possibly afraid of alarming my austerity. My father was a little like Abel; he did not like to write long letters and I had no details from him. I saw, however, that Mlle. d'Ortosa did not exaggerate in her account of Ada's intimacy, for she knew all our family affairs and even our relations of the past year with Abel. She looked fixedly at me when mentioning this name, and added: "Why didn't you come to join us at Nice? He was there. He gave us two excellent concerts, and he was so obliging as to play at the house of an elderly relative of my own, who gives me her hospitality."

I felt that I blushed, and without doubt she saw it, although she had the good taste not to appear to notice it. Her great eyes of variable green were peculiar. You could not be certain whether they were curious and penetrating, or shortsighted and distraught.

"I must tell you that M. Abel played his variations on a *motif* which made quite a sensation in the south and is sung by every one. Do you know it? It is called *la Demoiselle*. You don't answer. Is that modesty? Your sister says it was your composition. You must be a great musician."

"They say the same of you."

"Then they are mistaken. I am passionately fond of music; I know what is good; that's all."

I talked music with her to turn the conversation from personalities, and I asked whom she preferred. She answered so trivially that I saw she knew nothing about it. I then spoke of her amusements at Francohis. I had heard that hunting and riding were her favorite pastimes.

"Good Heavens! I like everything that is active and which makes one feel life with intensity. In that respect I agree with your sister. That dear girl is weary of the country because you isolate yourself; but it is not far to Francohis. See I come over on horseback without haste in three hours by the old Ardennes road. What magnificent points of view! I rested myself at a sheep station that has quite a Swiss landscape air! Why don't you come over to see us at Lord Osborne's? I know his mother sent you cards for one of her *fêtes* and she considers that you have a general invitation"

I answered that I did not like society and that I had no time to go out.

"I know. That's precisely Mme. de Rémonville's complaint. She has promised to come this year to Francohis for our St. Hubert. There will be ball, concert or theatricals every day. I hope we shall persuade you, and that your charming sister will bring you. She is very young to present herself alone, and you are such an angel of goodness and tenderness for her, you would not wish her otherwise than as a woman of her position. You know that she cannot remain a widow and she must not remain in seclusion until her beauty goes off."

It seemed that Mlle. d'Ortosa was a little too anxious for my sister's welfare; and it was not in her society and among great foreign noblemen, and in that delirium of pleasure and luxury that I should care for Ada to find a husband. I saw that my father had not known Mlle. d'Ortosa's influence with my sister. I asked her why, thus preaching marriage, she remained single.

"Ah, as for me it is a different thing altogether. I have a bad reputation. I pass for being compromised. I am so in the opinion of strict people, although I can swear on my honor I have never been even tempted to commit a fault. Your fine eyes are wide open with astonishment. It is really so Miss Owen, and if you think the contrary I thank you for the indulgent kindness with which you have thrown open your doors to me. This, still more than your admirable reputation, proves to me that you have the true virtue, which casts no stone at the fallen; but you are on the right side on this occasion. I have no pardon to ask, and the worldly person who now addresses you is as pure as yourself."

She had the assurance of veracity. I took her hand and answered that in receiving her I absolutely had no opinions about her; but I begged to know how, loving virtue, she permitted herself to be lightly spoken of and why she had become so compromised in opinion.

"That would be a long story and I must go back. I did not say where I was going and they might be uneasy about me. If you desire to see me I will come again; if not"—

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

—President Grant seems to be the opposite of Charles II. He never did a foolish thing and never said a wise one.

—Anna Dickinson rests from her labors of peripatetic lecturing and is spending her leisure at her own home in Philadelphia. She is, perhaps, the only pecuniary success of the woman movement, and has so judiciously brought her great oratorical powers to bear on politics, social questions and women's rights, that she has won golden opinions to a considerable amount.

NINETEENTH CENTURY
S. C. Nineteenth Century
Contents: Old Thin

(continued)—Eugénie d
Public Men—The Storm
My Engagement Ring
Danton, Robespierre an

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NINETEENTH CENTURY FOR JULY. Charleston, S. C. Nineteenth Century Company.

Contents: Old Things Become New—Marie Elvaley continued—Eugénie de Guérin—Reminiscences of Public Men—The South in the North—The Rural Farm—My Engagement Ring—André Armand Partem—Lincoln, Danton, Robespierre and Hazael—Editorial, etc.

We welcome this Southern publication. It is interesting, as usual, and we trust its success is equal to its merits. It would be a great discredit to the South, where cultivated taste is claimed as a privilege almost as much as in Boston, if a light, elegant magazine like this do not strike deep and flourish. The articles are fully equal to the average magazine article. "Lincoln, Danton, Robespierre and Hazael" is an advance sheet of a new work, by Alexander H. Stephens, on the war. It is a brief parallel between the persons named, in which all are credited with personal and private virtues, and purity of intent, but charging on them severally inexorable cruelty and recklessness in their public life, far beyond the reasonable limits prescribed by humanity and discretion, and leading to the most terrible and afflictive results. Mr. Stephens, in this brief but comprehensive sketch, directly charges all the calamities of the fratricidal strife to the account of Abraham Lincoln. He makes his action individual to the man, voluntary, and allows nothing for the fateful progress of human events, or for the overruling control and directing agency either of a providential power or of naturally developed agencies. This theory of individualism seems to us to overstep all the bounds of personal influence. It allows little or nothing for popular passion, for combination of circumstances, for tendencies of an age, or for the necessities of the human soul. According to such a doctrine, Luther or Mohammed were the authors and creators of the religious, ethical and psychological systems which are associated with their names. Were they such in reality? It has been said that the poet cannot be greater than his age. This is disputable. The true poet's function is as that of the seer, to open undreamed possibilities to the eyes of contemporaries, and to prepare the mind of his own and succeeding generations for the vast developments of truth lying hidden in the coming time. He detects the elements of eternal truth and beauty in the transitory tendencies of the present, and teaches men whither they are going. But the politician and the reformer is no such originator except so far as he may possess the poetic element which he may well do, since all great natures have a tincture of universalism. The political and religious reformer is called up, created by his age. He is the sublimation and exponent of the general thought. Luther was the last, not the first, of the reformers. Wickliffe, Huss, Savonarola, Dante, had preceded him, and thousands of minds were fermenting in private. Not only were the very times ripe for the men, but, in some secret, mysterious, inexplicable permeation of subtlest thought fluid, these men in their seclusion and solitude, Luther in his cloister, Mohammed in his tent and cavern, were the product of the sentiments common to their epochs. Even Columbus, the man of action, realized by the daring of his hypothesis and the force of his will an idea or almost legendary tradition latent in the popular mind. Not times of action only, but times of thought, bring out men of development. In like manner, without crediting to Abraham Lincoln the vast genius and magnetic men-controlling power which characterized the mighty names mentioned, it is impossible to suppose in him the motive power, the soul of the Northern war principle, and still more impossible, without such attributes, to concede his "prodigious personal value and significance." In reality, however, Mr. Lincoln, was but an item in the account; the war was in its meaning and intent a useless, wicked waste of life and energy, if we assume that it hung on personal passions. But it was a necessary experience to the nation. It goes to the building up of the national character. It has helped to clear up errors, to dissipate illusions, and, in the fullness of time, out of disunion will come brotherhood, out of weakness will come strength. "There is a divinity doth shape our ends, rough hew them as we will," and the future historian seeking earnestly and justifying the God in history, will not lay the event to the praise or blame of this or that man, but will trace out in it the inevitable results of general misconception, and wrong building, and will see its consequences in the future progress and solidification of the nation.

Besides Mr. Stephens' suggestive excerpt, the "Nineteenth Century" gives us in "Eugénie de Guérin" an able criticism on the life and writings of one of the sweetest and purest women that has ever graced the ranks of literature.

"Old Things Become New" is the title of an instructive religious controversy seldom waged in the columns of an eclectic magazine.

LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. By Dr. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE. With Papers, Recollections, Anecdotes and Letters, by "Boz," never before collected.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have in press, for immediate publication, The Life of Charles Dickens. It will contain, besides a full history of his life, his Uncollected Pieces, in prose and verse; Recollections and Anecdotes, as well as Letters never before published; and will trace the entire career of the great novelist from the time of his birth and first connection with journalism as a reporter, to its unexpected and lamented termination on the 9th of June, 1870. By Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. It will

contain a new engraved likeness of Charles Dickens, taken from a photograph for which he sat a few days prior to his death. The whole will be issued in a large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, uniform with "Peterson's" editions of "The Complete Works of Charles Dickens." Price \$1.50. Agents wanted everywhere to engage in its sale. Advance copies will be sent to any one, post paid, on receipt of price.

JEALOUSY; OR, TEVERINO. By GEORGE SAND. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

This is the second volume of the George Sand novel series. In our last number we had occasion, in noticing Consuelo, the first volume, to touch on the great novelist's change of style from her early sensationalism to the temperate, philosophical productions of the present day. Teverino is of the elder school. Teverino's sketch of his own origin and career is as romantic and highly colored as if Dumas or Ouida had written it. Léonce, a brilliant man of fashion, meeting by chance a man of superior manners and conversation attired in the squalid costume of abject indigence, offers him a change of attire.

In ten minutes the ragged vagabond was transformed into a young man of the highest fashion, in traveling costume. Léonce's valise contained only *des habits du matin*, but there was a full supply of everything wherewith to make a charming toilet in the country—light and well-fitting vests, cravats of choice colors and the latest style, magnificent linens, summer pantaloons of fancy stuffs, patent leather shoes and light, cassimere gaiters, with mother of pearl buttons.

The Italian used no ceremony in choosing the best and most elegant articles, and even did not forget to furnish himself with a pair of gloves, whose delicate perfume he inhaled with evident pleasure. He was about the same height as Léonce and everything fitted him wonderfully. When he beheld himself thus attired and renovated from head to foot he threw himself into the arms of his new friend, exclaiming that he owed to him the greatest happiness he had ever experienced. Then, with the point of his foot, he pushed the rags that gave him so much horror into the lake, untied his small bundle, the envelope of which he also threw into the water, and drew from it, to the great surprise of Léonce, the portrait of a woman, set in brilliants, a heavy gold chain and two fine cambric handkerchiefs, trimmed with lace. These made up the entire contents of his traveling knapsack. "You are astonished that a man, apparently a beggar, should have preserved these articles of luxury," said he, putting on the chain, and so arranging it as to produce the best effect over his white waistcoat; "they are all that remains to me of my former splendor, and I shall never part with them except at the last extremity. *Che volete, Signor mio? pazzia!*"

Thus costumed and got up the young man tells his history:

"I am ignorant of the place of my birth, and know not whether I am indebted for the light to some guilty woman of quality, or to some poor, unfortunate girl. The wife of a fisherman picked me up one morning on the banks of the Tiber, in the vicinity of Rome, and gave me the name of Teverino or Tiberinus. I was about two years old, but could not speak to tell whence I had come, or the name of my parents. This good creature took care of me and brought me up, notwithstanding her poverty. She had no son, and relied on me to assist in supporting her, when I should be old enough to work. Unfortunately, I was not born with a taste for work: nature bestowed on me an inclination for princely indolence, and for that reason I have always believed myself of illustrious blood, although in spirit I am with the people. I am certain that one of the two authors of my being must have belonged to the race of poor devils who are destined to conquer obstacles by and for themselves; and in my problematical origin, that is the side for which I am least inclined to blush. Even when, as a little child, I liked to fish, it was rather as an art than a business. Yes, even then, I felt myself born for the creations of the intellect. Ardent in the pursuit of violent and perilous exercises, I had no taste for lucre. I experienced great delight in watching, surprising and conquering my prey, but I was unskillful in bargaining for its sale. I frequently lost the money I had earned, or lent it to the first applicant, for I was too generous to refuse anything to my little comrades, and often aided them in arranging their merchandise to advantage, so that they might obtain the best prices. In short, my poor adopted mother was in utter despair at my disinterestedness and liberality, complaining bitterly of my stupidity and ill-behavior.

"In proportion as age gave me strength, it took hers away; at last, not being strong enough to beat me, her only consolation until then for all my delinquencies, she one day turned me out of doors, with her malediction and two *carlini*.

"I was ten years old, and as beautiful as a young Cupid. A painter of merit, who had noticed me in the street, took me into his house to serve as a model. He painted from me a holy John the Baptist child, a Giotto, and a Jesus teaching in the temple; and when he had done with my face, he sent me away with twenty pieces of gold and the advice to dress myself better if I wished to obtain an honest living. I felt the taste for luxury already born within me; nevertheless, I comprehended that this was not the moment for its indulgence. Accordingly I ran to the house of my adopted mother and gave her all the money I had received. My generosity appeared to touch her heart, and she urged me to remain with her; but I replied, that having tasted the pleasures of independence, they were too sweet to resign, and I must be perfectly free to choose my profession.

"This profession was soon found; that is to say, a hundred presented themselves, and I devoted myself to none exclusively. I had a love of change, a passion for liberty, and an ungovernable curiosity for everything noble and beautiful. My voice was already fine, my countenance and intellect recommended themselves. Sure of charming the eye and the ear, I had no care to take on this point: my only study was to cultivate my natural faculties. In turn, model, boatman, jockey, chorist, ballet-dancer at the theatre, street-singer, shell-merchant, waiter in a Café, cicerone, — Ah! sir, this last occupation and that of model were the most profitable, if not to my purse, at least to my mind. The conversation of artists and the daily study of *chef d'œuvres* of art so developed my ideas, that I soon found myself superior in my conceptions and judgment, to the painters and sculptors who endeavored to reproduce my figure, as well as to all the tourists whom I initiated in a knowledge of the wonders of Rome. The more I perceived the ignorance and poverty of intellect of those with whom business brought me in contact, the stronger grew my desire to cultivate my nature to its utmost capacity. I was not fond of reading. Instruction by means of books is a work too cold and tedious for the rapidity of my comprehension.

"I endeavored, therefore, to associate as much as possible with truly intelligent men, and almost always sacrificing my interests to this object, I instructed myself by listening to their conversation. Boatman or jockey, I observed and was familiar with the manners and habits of people of the world; chorist in the church or at the opera, I became initiated in the sentiment of music and in theatrical art. I surprised the secrets of the priest and those of the comedian, who, by the way, strongly resemble each other. Singing on the market-place, exhibiting puppets, or selling knick-knacks, I studied all classes of men, and knew at a glance the impressions of the public and their causes. Acute and

penetrating, audacious and modest, easy to persuade and disdainful to deceive, I had friends everywhere and protectors nowhere. To accept protection is to place one's self in dependence; all sorts of yokes are odious to me. Endowed with a talent for imitation without example, certain of amusing, affecting, astonishing, or interesting, whomsoever I would, there was not an hour of my life in which I could not rely on some one of my infinite resources.

"In proportion as I approached manhood, these resources, far from diminishing, increased tenfold. When old enough to please women, I had great success, Signor, and I did not abuse it. The same regal indolence that had kept me from wasting my talents in the employment of a fish-monger, and which was in fact only an instinctive respect for the preservation of my power, accompanied me in my relations with the fair sex. Judicious and discreet, vice could not long attract, nor selfish pleasures hold me; I desired to live by the heart, that I might rest complete and invincible in my pride. It cost me no effort to forgive a wrong, therefore was I often betrayed, but never deceived. I supplanted many rivals, but never vilified them. I formed many ties, yet knew how to break them without anger or bitterness. Here, sir, I have the portrait of a princess, who so tormented me by her jealousy as to compel me to abandon her; but I preserve her image in remembrance of the pleasure she has given me. I do not show it to any one, nor do I sell the diamonds, although I have lived for a week on black bread and goat's milk."

LAWS OF LIFE AND WOMAN'S HEALTH JOURNAL. Austin, Jackson & Co., Danville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

This very useful and able periodical, published and edited by a woman, Dr. Harriet N. Austin, contains good readable matter on the treatment of children, on medical details and on women occupations and incidents. The paper is well written and well printed, and its temperate, sensible tone is an honor to the sex, which, by prejudiced minds, are considered capable only of trifling occupations and unfit for the earnest duties of life outside the four walls of the parental or marital home.

LEISURE HOURS. Philadelphia: J. Trainor King.

The July number is full of pretty light articles, suitable for summer reading. Poetry, story, politics and morals make up a pleasant and inviting dish.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

CHINESE LABOR.

The Chinese question is a matter of supreme interest just now. The politician, the conservative thinker, the man of progress, the capitalist and the workman are all interested in the proposal to introduce a new labor element whose supply is practically inexhaustible. We have already said, and we repeat that we think the apprehension of injury to working interests exaggerated, and for the injury which only result to a Christian and moral community from contact with a body of pagans, that must be a poor, shiftless, invertebrate social organization, whose free working and independent status can be disturbed, much less oversteered, by the introduction of new forces so easily controllable. The colored people of the South numbered four millions at the commencement of the war, one-tenth of the whole population. What has been the effect on white Northern labor of their enfranchisement and their liberty to go throughout the States?

We are no advocates for the importation of Chinese. We are opposed to any plan of servile labor, and the renewal, under any name, of those class and color relations which have already done us so much mischief. Coolie importation, under labor contracts made in China, has succeeded nowhere. It has been a perpetual misery to the wretched coolies, as witness the horrors of the Chincha Islands; it has been a failure, as witness the British coolie system in the West Indies and the French coolie system in Senegambia. But it is the servile labor, not the free labor, which would be the vice in a system of coolie importation.

In China the labor of the operator is so valueless that fifty cents a day would be a very large price. He simply could not live in this country on Chinese wages. It is easy enough to make contracts for labor: whether those contracts could be enforced and compulsory labor exacted is very doubtful. There is law to punish the omissions of duty; but there is no law which can compel performance. It may well be doubted whether contractors and importers of coolie labor would find it pay in our free communities. The Chinese would soon find their value and would insist on it.

But as the Chinaman in his own country is patient, ingenious and thrifty, it is more than possible that we might gain by their presence among us as free laborers. They have done well in California. The numbers in which they could arrive are absurdly overstated. From Liverpool to New York costs twenty dollars. From Canton or Foo Chow to New York could not cost at the lowest computation less than seventy-five—when is a Chinaman on his *dime* a day wages to save up seventy-five dollars? The arrivals from Europe at the twenty dollar rate do not amount to five thousand a week of all ages; at seventy-five it probably would not reach one-third of that number. Place this ratio against the actual population of the United States and it will be seen how long it would take to bring down wages. It is true this is a crude and perfunctory comparison, but it will serve—other elements are to be taken into the consideration—to obtain a fair approximation of probabilities.

The sum of the whole matter is that the Chinese should be welcomed if they bring brains, capital, industry; that in this country there can be no let or bar to immigration. On the other hand, there should be no pauper immigration, nothing that should subject our workers to depressing competition, and no slavery under another name.

OUR WATERING PLACES.

[From our Special.]

DEAR WEEKLY: You recollect that I told you I might indite my next letter from Greenwich.

Rejoice with me, my friends. "But wherefore rejoice?" Ah! If the Roman inquirer had known Bill—I beg pardon, Mr. Wm. M. Tweed—he would not have made that, to me, superfluous inquiry. Listen, mark, inwardly digest. I have dined—yes, I repeat it, dined! dined by the salt sea-wave, on the simple fare that nautical love, with that beat of sauce, appetite gained in the pursuit of honor. I have dined. Gentlemen mariners take your seats. Seats by seniority—the honored guest near the head of the table—Bitters—Oysters on the half shell—Salt relishes—Glass of bitter ale—Soup à la Julienne—Potage d'écrevisses à la Supérieure—Crabs caught on the spot by the junior members—Sauternes—Blue fish stuffed with sauce à la Tartare, Judge Dowling's recipe—Eels à la Sweeney, caught by Peter, the fisherman, with a piece of money and no hook—Hock—Fillet de veau à la Central Park—Small birds à la Department, with sweet sauce de greenbax—Burgundy sampled by special order. But it would be vain to go through the list *côte d'or*, gold seal, and an appointment—yes, an appointment. Boun, conservator of the Washington statue in the City Hall Park! Oh, thou precious piece of masonic workmanship! how may I keep thee intact from irreverent hands? How those beloved features mantle with benevolence! Five dollars a day! Bless Bill Tweed! Hooray for Big Six! Ever, ever, you, ever, while I live!

At this point your editor complains that my copy was indistinct. I have tried to make it out myself. It is a doubtful MS.; perhaps that is the reason some old MSS. are not so very legible. I suppose there were Tweeds in those days. But I will tell you how it was:

I decided on going down there last Saturday. It is as well, when one gets an informal invitation, such as mine was, "to stand not on the matter of your going, but to go at once." So Saturday was my day. I knew the Boss himself would not be there that day, but that was no reason against my going on his invitation. There was only one difficulty; Jack Schenck, who said he was posted (I myself never had been at a yacht club-house), told me that I ought to go in uniform. All guests were expected to put on uniform, because at such places, and particularly at Greenwich, everybody was an officer. There certainly was one ancient mariner, who, just to oblige them and to keep up traditions, laid around and lived on hard tack, salt junk, lobscouse, seaple and such nautical delicacies in public on reception days, taking compensation in extra pay and unlimited private grog. This old salt, with his racy stories and briny smell, was a great favorite. I felt all this, and was willing enough to wear my uniform. You know my uniform. There is a good deal of red and yellow and blue about it, something in the colonel-admiral of the land-marine service style. The jack boots, perhaps, might suggest the horse marines. I believe the only officer who holds the rank of Colonel-Admiral doesn't ride. But to my little tale. By the way, is there any necessary connection between a feline tail and the sudden closing of a door. I don't know how it was, but when I was a boy, the two things seemed to come together.

When I stated my difficulty, Jack Schenck advised me to get a boating suit from O'Baldwin. How could I wear O'Baldwin's clothes? I was short and stout, O'Baldwin was nearly seven feet high. Schenck asked if I was fooling him. Not in the least, I said, for I had often seen O'Baldwin at the Pewter Mug, and he had threatened to smash my jaw if I did it again one day when in a little plesantry I had emptied his glass. Schenck laughed long and loud. "O'Baldwin the clothier, not the fighter," he exclaimed. "Oh, he knows me," said I; "he don't trust. No, I must go in the simple costume of nature." "Heavens! what do you mean?" asked Schenck. "I mean my every-day clothes," said I, severely, "and my Long Branch bathing-dress. That's as near nature as can be."

By the merest accident I met President Grant at the station. I have claims on the President. I don't claim relationship to him, though I may say that there was a Dent in my family; her sad end was commemorated in the never-to-be-forgotten lessons of early piety learned at my mother's knee:

Dear old Deborah Dent
Turned up her toes and away she went.

On the score of that venerated memory, I might have made claim to Presidential preferment, but I never did. I did the State some service in another way. Once at Aleppo, no, at Shiloh, he found my value. I belonged to an independent battery. I was on staff duty and had charge of the whisky. In the very crisis of the fight I flew to the rear, brought up a gallon of the reserve, and saved the country. The late lamented alluded to me when he expressed the wish that all his generals drank from that demijohn. Strictly speaking, I may say I won Shiloh.

I had not seen our beloved President since I parted with him at Washington, after Appomattox. They say he never forgets his friends; he remembered me the instant he saw me and acknowledged my salute by turning hastily into his private car, meaning me to follow him, and I did—but the keeper of the car said very gruffly, "Can't go in, sir." "But, didn't you see him, the President, go in directly he saw me?" "Yes, I did." "Well, he meant me to follow." "Can't say, sir. You can see him at Washington." "That divided

duty," of which the young female abolitionist who repaid the Revels of the period, as narrated in Shakespeare's Book of Beauty, came before my mind—"Whether it is nobler to stick to the President as is, or fly to him as may be!" It was a hard choice, and I could not have decided it for myself, but that doorkeeper did it for me—for which I owe him thanks, as it turned out.

On getting to Greenwich, my eye fell on the American *char-a-banc*. I sprang into it, and in a few minutes reached the place. I presented myself with the Boss' compliments to the officer of the day, Paymaster William Donnelly, and he immediately, as I found was the delightful custom of "our cottage by the sea," asked me to cool off. This I courteously accepted. I spent the day with him and went about over the grounds, saw the splendid new buildings, the corner-stone, which was laid on the day the new city charter came into operation, and promised to spend the day with Mr. Donnelly and the Boss on the Fourth.

On the Fourth, I ran down by the morning train, and got there in time for late breakfast. We enjoyed ourselves the whole day, looking out on the Sound and paying our duty to the charming ladies who came from all parts to see the place. On gala days, it is almost as much of a show as West Point. One thing I specially admire—the liquors are first class, and every one mixes for himself. In the afternoon there was a yacht race. The Boss came down. The cares of office weigh so heavily on his mind that he did not seem to recognize me, at which I observed that my new friend Donnelly looked disappointed, more in sorrow than in anger. I whispered to him that it was all right, I was accustomed to such little inattentions, he need not disturb the Boss about me. The boats started. It was a beautiful sight, worthy of the highest enthusiasm of our great nation. Thousands of spectators in splendid summer attire lined the shores. The skimmers of the seas spread their white wings and bore down on the offing, rounded the points with lightning rapidity, and then dashed off to windward bringing up to leeward dead in the wind's eye, then rounding to on the harbor tack, they brought up at the six-mile post, and came in on the home stretch with their sterns, hooting and running gear all afloat—the congregated millions shouted and waved their hats and kerchiefs, mad with excitement; it so fired me that in the enthusiasm of the excitement, I rushed to the bar, knocked the head off a champagne bottle, and drank the contents before it had done sizzling to the success of the winner. The Boss' new boat, the Mary Jane Tweed, was dashing ahead of the fleet, when the jib-boom snapped under the press of the reef in the spanker, and she flew up in the wind.

"Luff, you lubber, luff," roared I. "Haul your main topsail sheet—haul—belay." The thing was done, she rounded the stakeboat, making the twelve-mile course in nine minutes twenty-seven seconds. I took the time myself.

The race was for forty thousand dollars, forty entries, a thousand apiece, a more friendly contest. The Boss didn't care for the stakes, he generally gives them to his sailing-master. But honor touches him, and he gets excited about victory.

"Fire the gun," roared the Boss, seizing the Big Six speaking trumpet of pure silver, richly emblazoned with initials in the style of the Grand Opera House.

"Fire the gun—let her rip—give her * * * Big Six style." The gun was loaded. There was no fuse. I always carry fuses and port fires and such things. Your old artilleryman and *vieux* moustache always does. My fuses were all out; but I had some German tinder, and my flint and steel, and quicker than you read this I struck a light, and clapped it on the touch-hole. In the rush to obey the Boss' orders three people had loaded the gun, each for himself. I was blowing my punk down the touch-hole; the thing went off, recoiled, and I tumbled over and down the rock as Gilmore always did at the last bang of his jubilee concert. Picking myself up again and hurrying to the front, I found the good old man with tears of joy running down his cheeks, distributing diamond rings and gold watches, and other Fourth of July trifles to all around him.

"Where's the man that gave that order and fired that gun?" he was asking in a voice husky with emotion. I sprang forward.

"My friend," he exclaimed, as the crowd opened and brought us face to face [tableau], "nothing is left for you; why didn't you come before?"

I rubbed my elbows and knees, and pointed down the rocks. He seized my hand:

"Never mind! I'll stand by you. Remind me of to-day. Thank you, over and over."

He grips hard. I felt his friendly grasp, I tell you.

"Now, pipe to dinner! Splice the mainbrace. What, hot bitters all around!"

I have given you an idea of the dinner, but I can't do the subject justice. There is only one thing which, used as I am myself to mimic Jove's thunder, if you had seen my shell-practice when I covered Hooker's assault at Lookout, you would have thought something of your special. What tricks memory plays! Back to Greenwich. Every time the Boss drinks he makes a present of a big pearl or a State bond to the man he drinks with. They fire the double shot of columbia, and the company shout, "The Boss drinks to Muggins!" The origin of this custom I must find out.

After the cloth was drawn, there was a grand *can-can* on the lawn, until the evening closed with fireworks and the obsequies. I rode home with the Boss—and here I am.

He kept his royal word: I belong to the Department. I feel like Fat Jack when the madcap Prince came to the throne.

Do you want a house moved, or a sidewalk made, or a sewer or two built, send word to

Yours, ever,

BOUM.

OUR NATIONAL CHARACTER.

Among the many agencies that the people of this growing republic have adopted for protecting, enlarging and strengthening the frame work of their national edifice perhaps none has contributed more largely to this end than the still, strong and steady agency of *home emigration*. In the hands of the American people this is, in almost every sense of the word, a new element of National growth and strength. No other civilized nation has ever, to any very great extent, either enlarged its domain or increased its home and foreign influence through the onward march of its own people, seeking for homes and permanent residence in distant and, in a great measure, unknown and unexplored regions of their own native land. The contrast that exists between this country and the stronger governments of Europe is very distinctly marked. None of them have ever to any great extent recognized this power or this agency as an element of national strength; and there is not an empire or a kingdom upon the European Continent that is one whit stronger to-day than it was a century ago through the augmented strength of new homes, new communities, new centres of commerce and new fields of industry. But in our country it is far otherwise. Here the people not only have a taste and habit, but they are even actuated by a passion for migrating, a passion for seeking out in distant sections of their own country localities for homes and opportunities for accumulating wealth or securing rank and emolument. Indeed, this passion for migrating is so strong with the true American, and so deeply rooted in the passion for adventure in his nature, that he is not satisfied to confine himself to the latitudes of his own country; but go where you will, visit any seaport or inland city within the bounds of civilization, and among the foreign denizens thereof you will find three Americans to one representative from one or all other nations combined. In connection with this fact, though it takes us somewhat away from our subject, it may be stated, that the American, wherever he is, commands more influence and furnishes the people with whom he may happen to be sojourning with more general and useful ideas than the adventurer from any European nation. He never allows himself to be hedged in by that old maxim of social intercourse, "When in Rome do as Romans do." He could not live a month under any such restraint. But whether a rover among the indolent people of Mexico or South America, or a merchant with the natives of the Celestial Empire, or a tourist and student among the European schools of art and science, he is still an American—or, as the people of other nations generally speak of him, "A Yankee"—sharp at a trade, quick at observation, progressive in all his ways, neither set in his habits or repulsive in intercourse, and withal of immense curiosity. That's his driving wheel. Americans are also better scholars in geography than Europeans. Away from home they become quickly and thoroughly acquainted with all the valuable information that travellers and explorers have contributed about the commercial advantages of every known water-course or lake, of the mineral wealth of their own and all other mountain domain, of the best countries, states and even immediate localities for this or that enterprise, or the introduction of this or that branch of industry. The scientific researches of Prof. Agassiz, in the basin of the Amazon, probably the most fruitful valley on the earth, have been communicated to the civilized world, and his reports contain just enough information concerning its commercial resources to intoxicate Americans, and it is no extravagant boasting when we add, that, in all probability, the mines of this valley will be monopolized, its lands "pre-empted," and two or three first class cities built along the banks of the Amazon by Yankee adventurers, before the geographers of Europe fairly realize that it is open for settlement. Indeed, almost every great project for improving and extending the world's commerce, or for doing that great work enjoined upon by holy command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," is either wholly or more than one half American.

Just what it is, perhaps no man can fully explain, but there is something heroic about everything that the American undertakes. Certain it is that no inferior race of men can resist the heroism that the daring but prudent, reckless but successful American exhibits in everything he undertakes. Upon the battle field, in his commerce, on his farm, at his workshop, in the pulpit, at the bar or on the bench, he displays a heroic industry, a heroic judgment, a heroic perseverance and endurance, such as the men and women of no other nation have ever exhibited. This is, of course, very plain talk, but as true as it is plain. And in saying this of ourselves, no intelligent American will ever forget that Europe has furnished the world with many useful inventions, improvements in science, and given us standard works of genius; yet there is nothing that the American would consider heroic in the best cultivated fields of European art, science or industry.

Europe and Asia have both had more advantages in the race of empire and civilization than America. In fact, all the history that the world ever made up to the days of Columbus was an open book to those people, a lamp to their feet; yet the wide-awake American fails to find anything heroic in Asiatic laws, ideas or philosophy. On the other hand, everything is ancient and fixed. In fact, even the renown and greatness of her earliest days, chronicled upon the massive columns and pyramids of her ruined cities and lost empires, all, in a measure, converted into his-

JULY 9, 1870.

tory by the heroic student it is only yesterday, as it one of her own sons, who the whole Celestial Empire by the most civilized earth.

This heroism (for the that describes it) of the his democracy and his r tory. To-day, every Am torious Northman or the America and her heroic i sen of the Republic k that tells a grand story the divine and the schol can pride are two of the and Christianity. Deat hand of time a thousand be broken. The signet no nation that leans up goings of the morning possibly survive the ge wreck of the American I

That eminent French ville, has plainly told th heroism displayed by equaled by the sailors o explains how the Ameri merchandise from Cant money than the marine the most money and his his underwriters exact this learned Frenchma heroism in commerce is plays on his farm and perform. Take him in where an English farm fear of breaking his nee off-hand sermon that w the altar and the cross the European pulpit.

not done that other nat the cultivation of tea o that he has never, as y he does, he will succee lajora, there is nothing between him and succe

Now, after saying al by virtue of this heroit ate to credit America cerning geography, co Christianity, and all ti tion, than has been f Why, go clear back to found that he gets mu His mother's lullaby: or National Anthem.

part representations o symbol of courage, or progress of Republican early childhood are bu stantly being accompl ants and manage the frequently, while yet cute financier or expe comes inquisitive and within him to know bitions. Home latitu tunities are too few, restrain the spirit tha of genuine democracy secure, first of all, a f dom. And here it is home emigration begi

Though living unc with the teachings of distinguished for thei American does not ec until he is afloat, drif nces of progress whic with the contribution through the instrume other nations how to l ed upon the hewn and

NEWS

The New York *Even HULL & CLAFIN'S* is a leading editorial it say:

"The world is becom this view of the genera world-wide application movement of our Gove foreign country are inv sentative of such inter policies of petty polit districts they represent national in our polic measures of national nations to acknowledg of the world."

"Of the 'social evil' employment—not in ti once good. * * *

for a man to commit s honor his bank check, this matter. But w Joseph, female society pected of Joseph? * question lies with soci the mothers, the fema a matter which cona nature, but it can do s "There is a capital dramatic matter, etc."

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

New York, July 6, 1870.

I have observed this week many new styles, but as for materials, muslins and other sheer fabrics are, of course, preferred. The muslin skirt is generally short, reaching only to the edge of the colored silk or cambric slip, and is finished with four or five flounces, all edged with Valenciennes lace. The muslin panier should have but two or three trills and a puffing which inclines a satin ribbon to match the silk skirt. The high bodice has ribbon braces and flat bows with two ends of ribbon, each a yard long, on each sleeve. For morning *fête* this toilet is completed by a small muslin paletot, without sleeves, and trimmed with a puffing and lace; lace bonnet with ribbon bow and strings, white parasol lined with silk, shoes the color of the ribbon, but the tops are covered with point lace and a small rosette. This is a very charming toilet.

W. K. Peyton, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery exhibit some remarkably stylish costumes. One of these is a promenade dress of silver-gray llama, draped by rose-colored ribbons, set on in rows of loops. Petticoat to match. Here the rows are separated by bands of black lace. Below this is a white cambric skirt, with a ruffled flounce.

A dress of white gaze satiné was trimmed with pale green fluted ribbons. The tunic was looped at the sides and back. Waistband of ribbon, with rosette at the back. The cape was looped at the back by two rosettes with very long ends.

Ronaldson and Meares, Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth street, have a fine assortment of piqué. These are either plain or trimmed with black braid or velvet, the latter to be removed when the dress is washed. A light golden brown twilled foulard had a long skirt with a deep flounce, arranged in slanting plaits, the heading was scoloped. The short, open tunic had two large scolops at the back and a smaller one at each side. The bodice was square and very low, trimming of darker silk and fringe; pagoda sleeves.

An evening dress of white Swiss muslin was trimmed with bands of black velvet and long loops of velvet at the back. Some very nice traveling toilets were of *toile de laine*. These were trimmed with bands of *faille* of a darker shade.

At Lord & Taylor's, Broadway and Grand street, I remarked a toilet of straw-colored foulard. The skirt had a deep flounce and a double-fluted heading. A flounce edged the *pouf*. The bodice opened in front and had a postillion basque. The sleeves were tight to the elbow and terminated in a deep ruffle.

A ball dress of pink silk had a very deep plaited flounce and two rows of double ruffles. White *crêpe de chine* tunic, edged with lace and adorned with garlands of roses; silk waistband, with a large bow and spray of roses.

A costume of gray *crêpe* had three bias flounces, edged with pipings of violet silk and a narrow fluted heading of black lace. The deep casaque was open on either side, with double *revers* of silk, edged with lace and divided in the centre by lace bows. Very full *panier*; wide sleeves trimmed to correspond; loops of ribbon and lace fastened the waistband at the back.

A half-mourning dress of black silk was tastefully trimmed with white and black lace. Dresses of unbleached foulard were ornamented with point lace work.

H. O'Neill & Co., 329 Sixth Avenue, exhibit some of the most beautiful sash ribbons imaginable. The bonnets at this establishment merit particular attention, being, in fact, the latest Parisian importations.

A. Bassford, 781 Broadway, has a superb collection of Paris feathers and flowers, and, what is equally important, very attentive saleswomen, who are always willing to gratify the lovers of the beautiful by a polite and patient attention.

Madame Sargeant, No. 12 Brevoort Place, has fresh models of bonnets. One of pearl-gray China crape is ornamented with a fringe to match and a branch of white acacia blossoms. A bonnet of white and black lace is trimmed with a cluster of green feathers, fastened down by an artistic jewel. Lace bows and lappets complete a charming novelty.

Madame Landry, 5 Brevoort Place, has just opened a fresh assortment of French bonnets. One of these has a square straw border. Ornaments of ribbon and lace and half-wreath of tinted foliage in front.

A bergère hat of white straw has a cluster of pale pink peonies at one side and a long scarf of white silk gauze.

Foulards are very much worn. They are trimmed with lace.

Jacket bodices, with the coat-basques, are not unbecoming. Tunics of gray *crêpe* or *crêpe* are frequently worn over silk skirts, striped white and sherry, blue, green or violet.

We notice many wide and demi-wide sleeves. Of course, the shape of the sleeve should always correspond with the style of the dress.

The paletots are all very short, either round or cut open at the sides and back. Some of white twilled llama are finished with white silk fringe. Others of black silk have ruffles of fringed silk or of lace.

Muslin chemisettes have *jabots*. These are frills of soft lace which fall gracefully from the neck to the waist.

Hats are altogether changed in shape. The crowns are not so high, the brims are round and curved at the sides. The *bergère* and *trianon* are the favorite shapes for ladies. The Tyrolean is the prettiest for young girls.

For children nothing can be more charming than the little frocks and "pinaflore dresses" of embroidered and trimmed lawn.

The "Summer Trossachs" is the most useful and graceful traveling wrap possible. It is of light summer tweed, is waterproof, and may be had of every color of tartan. The favorite hue is "dust-color."

Vienna cloth is a favorite material for sea-side wear. It is light, cool and becoming. It may be trimmed with a darker shade of the same color only, or with a self-colored gimp.

Dark blue and white serges are much used for sea-side costumes and for children's dresses.

Very truly yours,

MARY LISLE.

YACHTING.

The main topic of yachting during the past few days has been the race between the *Dauntless* under the command of Vice-Commodore J. G. Bennett, Jr., and the *Cambria* under Mr. Ashbury. Both yachts had been lying for some days in Queenstown Harbor, making their final preparations for the race. On the morning of the 4th the weather threatened and looked bad, but the scene presented was one of unusual grandeur and beauty. Scores of beautiful yachts and other craft, including her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Orwell*, had assembled to witness the start. At meridian the *Orwell* steamed out of the harbor, with the Committee of the Royal Cork Yacht Club on board, who were to act as starters. She took her position off Daunt's Rock. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ashbury having agreed to change the starting-point at the request of the many citizens of Cork. At 12:30 both yachts were taken in tow by steamtugs and proceeded to the starting point, amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations from the Irish people on the shore—every available spot from whence the boats could be seen having been secured by crowds eager to witness the start. Most all vessels, and many of the houses on shore, displayed the stars and stripes. The tugs with the yachts reached Daunt's Rock soon after 2 P. M., both taking their places immediately, the *Cambria* to windward, a short distance ahead of the *Dauntless*, with the wind blowing quite fresh from the west. At 2:30 P. M. the *Orwell* fired her first gun, and the *Cambria* sent up her racing topsails, the *Dauntless* hoisting her jibs, both boats having their fore and mainsails set at the time. Two minutes after the second gun was fired and both boats were off. The *Cambria*, being to windward, took the lead. She was soon overtaken and passed, amid the most deafening cheers from all present. After sailing in this manner for about twenty minutes the *Cambria* tacked to port, followed by the *Dauntless*, and both boats ran into a bit of bad weather, with an overcast sky, rain and heavy sea, both boats acting well, and being accompanied by the French yacht *Fauvette*, two or three steamers, which here heaved to, and bid a final adieu to the yachts, which were then going at about ten knots an hour, with the *Cambria* slightly in advance. It is thought among English yachtsmen that should the weather prove heavy the *Cambria* will have a decided advantage over the *Dauntless*, but time will tell. A short voyage is looked for, but not one as short as the celebrated winter trip of the three yachts in '67, or that of the *Sappho* subsequently. The latter yacht has made all her preparations for a trip to New York, and would leave Queenstown on the 6th, with full racing crew, and everything prepared to beat the time made by the *Dauntless* and *Cambria*, or both of them if possible.

FOURTH OF JULY YACHTING FESTIVITIES.

Independence Day has always been celebrated by the Yachtsmen in and around New York waters by a series of short cruises and snap races during the same. The Atlantic Yacht Club proceeded to Nyack, New York, on Saturday, where, on Sunday morning, were assembled the schooners *Tidal Wave*, *Madeline*, *Calypso*, *Myetic* and *Midland*, the sloops *Storm King*, *Jennie*, *Niagara*, *Nimbus*, *Sallus*, *Viking*, *White Cap*, *Coquette*, *Josie* and *Flying Scud*. Commodore Voorhis' flag was hoisted on the *Tidal Wave*, on which, during the morning, the officers and crews of the other yachts assembled, and listened to divine service by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, the balance of the day being spent in quietness and repose. The Fourth was ushered in by a national salute being fired by all the yachts, and at 10:30 A. M. all the boats started on a race to Stony Point and return, at which time scarcely a breath of wind ruffled the waters, and the boats drifted as far as Haverstraw with the tide, where a breeze sprung up which sent all the boats along in fine style, testing the nautical skill of their commanders, the sloops having quite a good time among themselves, while the schooners *Tidal Wave*, *Madeline* and *Calypso* made matters additionally interesting, the contest between them being very close, and the beat down the river very handsome. The *Madeline* and *Tidal Wave* crossing each other repeatedly; the latter, however, by one judicious tack, passed the stakeboat first, followed close by the *Madeline* and *Calypso*. The *White Cap* beat all the sloops. After the return of all the yachts, and at a signal from the commodore, all the members of the Club proceeded to his residence, where they were magnificently entertained. Speeches, overflowing with wit and brilliancy, being made by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Oakley and others, the day's amusements wound up with a grand display of fireworks by all the assembled yachts.

The members of the Americans Club, at their beautiful summer home at Greenwich, Conn., had a very pleasant yacht race among their own boats, sailed by members of the club, the prize being a very elegant silver pitcher, presented to them for the purpose. The course was from a stakeboat anchored off the Club House to the buoy at the west point of Captain's Island, thence up the sound to the buoy at the end of Little Captain's Island, thence to the stakeboat at the Club House, making a triangular distance of about eight miles. The contestants were the sloops

Mary Jane Tweed, 38 feet, sailed by Captain T. H. Ferris.
W. M. Tweed, 28 feet, sailed by Captain G. E. Mann.
C. G. Cornell, 28 feet, sailed by John Butler.
Linwood, 22 feet, sailed by G. H. Hall.
Unit, 22 feet, sailed by W. K. O'Brien.
Americus, 18 feet, sailed by J. Southworth.
Sweet William, 18 feet, sailed by H. H. Hewlett.
Senator, 18 feet, sailed by C. Fleming.

The start was made precisely at 4:30 P. M., with the wind light from the westward. The *Mary Jane* took the lead and retained it all through the race, the following being the time made by the boats:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Mary Jane Tweed	1	10	33
W. M. Tweed	1	17	31
Linwood	1	17	56
Unit	1	25	33
Cornell	1	39	34
Sweet William	1	45	06
Americus			
Senator			

The *Mary Jane* won the cup, notwithstanding her time allowance to the *William M.*, she beating him by 1 minute and 15 seconds, and the *Linwood* 2 minutes 13 seconds. All the boats were finely sailed, especially the two *Tweeds*—the former by Captain Ferris, and the other by Capt. Mann. The *Mary Jane* is the new boat built by Mr. J. P. Gunn. Considerable is expected of her. She has been entered in the race of the Bayonne Yacht Club. After the race the members of the club had a good time among themselves, winding up their day with a grand display of fireworks on Tweed Island.

The Hoboken Yacht Club made extensive preparations for a fine race, but the absence of wind made it a drift, their course being from their club house, on the lower point of Staten Island, around the Southwest Spit and back. Several of the yachts started, among which were the *Gracie*, *Nellie G.*, *Nellie B.* and *Broadbill*, who, seeing no chance to make a race, returned. The contest is to be renewed at some future day, under more favorable circumstances we hope.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The New York *Evening Mail* of July 1, 1870, says: "WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S is commendably lively this week. In its leading editorial it says:

"The world is becoming 'Americanized.' * * * It is in this view of the general situation that principles which are of world-wide application and benefit should determine every movement of our Government in which the interests of any foreign country are involved. It should be the special representative of such interests, never descending to the petty policies of petty politicians who have no idea beyond the districts they represent. We can afford to be more than national in our policies. We can afford to institute such measures of national intercourse as will compel all other nations to acknowledge us as the representative Government of the world."

"Of the 'social evil' we read: 'The difficulty is in finding employment—not in the women. The worst women were once good. * * * When it shall be considered disgraceful for a man to commit acts of immorality as it is now to dishonor his bank check, we shall have some hope for men in this matter. But while Madame Potiphar only ridicules Joseph, female society joining in the laugh, what can be expected of Joseph? * * * The moral aspect of the whole question lies with society at large, especially with the women, the mothers, the female leaders. Legislation can do little in a matter which concerns the natural instincts of human nature, but it can do something."

"There is a capital letter from 'Boum,' fair literary and dramatic matter, etc."

SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

WOMAN'S PROGRESS.

We find in *Arthur's Home Magazine* the following synopsis of the doings of women—all the several facts have been noticed in this journal as they have come up. We have insisted, and still insist, that the social status of self-supporting women is the real foundation of the whole movement. The theory of woman's life hitherto has been that she is dependent on "man." In all her relations she depends for moral sympathy and material support on some man, father, brother, husband, friend. This is one of the popular errors to which human prejudice clings tenaciously long after their utter falseness has been irrefragably demonstrated. We confess, individually and personally, that which we deny collectively and socially. Women, by thousands and hundreds of thousands, do men's work, not only maintaining themselves, but maintaining the very men who affect superiority. It is to level this inequality to rectify the wrongs which arise from this false position that political privileges will be primarily useful. Secondly, women are equally interested and equally responsible in the well being of the whole community with men. As for their natural dependence and their organic preference for subjection, we may be sure that the laws of nature will never be changed by the ballot-box. If the Stygian pool of politics be so unspeakably filthy, and if politicians be such a vile race, Una will not lose her purity by acquiring power to curb licence.

The experiment of years has proved the efficiency of lady physicians, and it is only the extremely conservative who still maintain a position antagonistic to them. There are several colleges in this country especially established for their benefit, and every year they graduate a number of intelligent and well qualified ladies, who go to swell the list of physicians throughout the country. In this field, at least, it seems that there ought to be no opposition to the free entrance of women. In Philadelphia the question of allowing women students to a share in the educational privileges of the Pennsylvania Hospital, has been again decided in the affirmative.

At the University of Vienna, Austria, the professors have resolved that all ladies holding foreign diplomas in medicine should be admitted to attend lectures and visit the hospitals. Four professors, one Swiss, one English and two Americans, have already availed themselves of the opportunity. The latter are Mrs. Dr. De Burrows, of the District of Columbia, and Dr. Mary J. Safford, of Cairo, Ill. Both of them were graduates from the Women's Medical College in New York, and both are now taking leading positions in the medical classes of Vienna, and upon equal terms, and with the same privileges as the gentlemen there studying. There are also ten women now studying medicine in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. Among them is Mrs. Dr. Jex Blake, who has, since visiting the Universities of the United States, written a book giving her impressions of what she saw among us.

Miss Mary Putnam, a daughter of the publisher, George P. Putnam, of New York, has graduated at Paris with the certificate of *tres satisfait*, the highest ever given, and won this year by no one but her. Two gentlemen obtained the verdict *passable*—a very low mark; and the remaining student, an English lady, received that of *bien satisfait*, a high mark indeed, but inferior to that of Miss Putnam.

A Russian lady, Madame Suslowa, took a degree in Zurich in 1867, and now about a dozen ladies are studying there. St. Petersburg University has recently given a degree in medicine to a lady; and one has taken a degree in Berlin also.

In connection with the medical profession is suggested the occupation of a druggist. A medical journal says: "There is no occupation for which women are better fitted by nature than that of chemist or druggist. As an art, it requires the delicate manipulation, fine perception and mathematical accuracy in which women excel. For three successive years, in the High School at Cambridge, Mass., those pupils who had attained a creditable rank in the regular work in chemistry were allowed to take a course in analytical chemistry, and as a rule the girls in those classes did the work better than the boys."

In Chicago, Miss Odellia Blim, M. D., and Mrs. Amelia A. Johnson, have opened a drug store, and "with the confidence they have already inspired in their care, attention, judgment and accuracy, are certain of success."

Ladies have been elected on the school committees in Plympton, Marshfield and South Scituate, Mass., in Iowa and in Vermont; while in Winterset, Iowa, they have adopted the plan of having women make addresses to the Sabbath schools, believing that mothers and sisters know best how to interest children.

The University of Oxford admitted girls to their examinations in June of this year, subject to the same regulations as boys. We have not yet heard what was the result.

Six young ladies will be admitted into the Michigan State Agricultural College, and four have already passed their nominations.

Miss Marwedel has established a horticultural school for women on Long Island, the admission fee to which is twenty dollars a year. The instruction will be free, and the board of pupils is to be paid by work. The experiment of teaching women horticulture is being tried elsewhere we believe. A woman engaged in gardening reports that she made five hundred dollars last year by selling seeds alone.

The Missouri Legislature has a lady engrossing clerk; as has also that of Iowa. The Iowa lady clerk, Miss Spencer, has been presented with a silver teaset, and has made a speech.

Mrs. Willard was a candidate for mayor at the recent election in Belleville, Huron County, Ohio, and received sixty votes. Vice-President Colfax's sister is appointed postal clerk on one of the Western railroads. Miss Angie King, who was elected postmistress of Jancsville, Wis., but failed to receive the appointment, has been constituted librarian of the Young Men's Association of the same city. The Missouri Board of Water Commissioners recently added Miss Clapp to its staff as a clerk in the water rates office. Miss Ridelia Bates, now Mrs. Dr. Fischer, and another lady, are notary-publics. And recently, Miss L. Barkaloo, a student

of the St. Louis Law School, has been licensed as a practicing lawyer. Her fellow-students all agreed in declaring her the brightest member of the class, and she passed an excellent examination. There are now over one hundred ladies studying law in this country; many in the universities, and more in lawyer's offices, where they pay their tuition fees by writing.

A lady has been elected member of the Philadelphia Typographical Union, and lady printers are employed in most of our principal cities.

Lady correspondents from Washington are numerous, and include among their number Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames, and Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford; and one of the New York papers numbers on its staff of editors a lady reporter of the cattle market—Miss Mido Morgan—and what is more, she is said to be perfectly efficient.

Lady lecturers are no longer a novelty; and every day adds to their ranks, while their popularity remains undiminished. Indeed, in this peculiar field women seem to have been singularly successful.

Lady preachers are also growing in public repute. All of our readers have heard of the singular success as a revival preacher, of the "widow Van Cott." Mrs. Widow Clark, the Methodist "ministress," has just concluded a six weeks' campaign of revival meetings in Connecticut, while the Rev. Mrs. Hannaford is meeting with very great success in New Haven, where she is the settled minister of a large parish.

In England, Lady Ambery, daughter-in-law of Earl Russell, Mrs. Fawcett, wife of Professor Fawcett, and Miss Taylor, of Belmont House, Stranraer, have undertaken to lecture on the "Political Disabilities of Women." Miss Burdett Coutts has received 695 votes in one of the wards of Bethnal Green at the polling for guardians of the poor. She has a majority of 108 votes over the one next on the list, and, so far as votes go, she is elected.

But a question has been raised as to whether a lady can be elected, and application has been made to the Poor-Law Board for instruction. We have not heard what answer has been returned from Whitehall; but the case is of some interest just now, because it shows that, in the opinion of a large and important body of ratepayers, a lady may be preferred for filling a responsible parochial office.

The Iowa Senate has removed from the statute book of the State the law that prevented a mother from inheriting the property of a deceased child on the same terms with the father. It has also passed a bill striking out from that section of the code which describes the personal qualifications of those who may be admitted to the bar the words "white" and "male."

In Michigan, a judge in a divorce suit declared that the property acquired by the combined efforts of a married couple, belonged equally to the wife with the husband, and made a division of property in accordance with this decision.

Judge J. H. Howe, of Wyoming Territory, testifies that the effects of putting men and women together for the performance of jury duty in the court over which he presides were such as to convince him, in spite of his previous prejudices, that the measure was a wise one. In a letter to the *Chicago Legal News*, he says: "With all my prejudices against the policy, I am under conscientious obligations to say that these women acquitted themselves with such dignity, decorum, propriety of conduct and intelligence, as to win the admiration of every fair-minded citizen of Wyoming. They were careful, painstaking, intelligent and conscientious. They were firm and resolute for the right as established by the law and the testimony. Their verdicts were right, and after three or four criminal trials the lawyers engaged in defending persons accused of crime began to avail themselves of the right of peremptory challenge to get rid of the women jurors, who were too much in favor of enforcing the laws and punishing crime to suit the interests of their clients! After the grand jury had been in session two days, the dance-house keepers, gamblers and *demi monde* fled out of the city in dismay, to escape the indictment of women grand jurors. In short, I have never, in twenty-five years experience in the courts of the country, seen a more faithful, intelligent and resolutely honest grand and petit jury than these. * * * The presence of these ladies in court secured the most perfect decorum and propriety of conduct, and the gentlemen of the bar and others vied with each other in their courteous and respectful demeanor toward the ladies and the court. Nothing occurred to offend the most refined lady (if she was a sensible lady), and the universal judgment of every intelligent and fair-minded man present was and is that the experiment was a success."

MADAME JEROME BONAPARTE, nee ELIZABETH PATTERSON.

HER STORY FROM HER OWN LIPS.

The *Standard*, in whose columns sprightliness and sound sense go hand in hand, gives us the following account of an interview with the illustrious lady whose name heads this column. The reporter says:

In obedience to the instructions of the *Standard* I came to Baltimore for the purpose of giving to the world some idea of the life and story of the most remarkable woman, in some respects, now living—a woman whose career belongs to history, and whose life has been one of romance, enterprise, womanly courage and unbounded ambition.

"Oh! wouldn't it be glorious to have all Europe bowing down to one's shrine," said the bright and beautiful Elizabeth Patterson, almost seventy years ago. She had just heard from a lady friend that the young Frenchman, Jerome Bonaparte, had arrived in Baltimore. The Pattersons were then staying at their country seat, a few miles only from the city, said to have been one of the most delightful residences to be found in all Maryland.

"You will come to town in a day or two, I suppose, and be introduced," continued her visitor.

"Indeed I shall," replied the fair maiden, "and take his heart by storm too, and then!"

The beautiful Betsy could go no further. With an intuition keener than her wit and more subtle than her fascinations, she saw herself standing before the nuptial altar with the handsome and titled Frenchman, felt his arm around her, and heard the words, "With this ring I thee wed."

This story, from the lips of the aged woman who so many years ago acted the principal part in this strange and cruel drama, assumes a weird and almost tragic importance. Under less public and notorious circumstances much could probably be attributed to the garrulity of age; but her friends, the veterans of Baltimore, substantiate most of the incidents related by her. Her own admissions prove that she determined to captivate this Bonaparte. Indeed, Napoleon

himself, from the battle of Monte Notte to Austerlitz, could have displayed no more strength of purpose, no more determined ambition than did this self-conscious and beautiful maiden in her siege at the princely heart.

Madame Bonaparte is now eighty-four years of age, and retains to a most remarkable degree the charms of youth. She is a trifle less than five feet in height, symmetrically formed, and up to this moment proud and careful of her beauty. Her complexion, naturally fair, is well preserved, and wrinkles which spoil the faces of most persons of advanced age, are scarcely to be seen. The only signs of mental combat are two sharp lines on each side of her well-formed and still frequently expressive mouth; showing more plainly than bleached locks and failing strength the fight this remarkable woman has waged with her pride. The word love does not seem to belong to this strange woman's vocabulary. Ambition had most to do with her union, and its disappointment was the greatest cause of her sorrow. In speaking of her husband she will often stop to exclaim, "Oh! I was so proud of him: Oh! how handsome he was!"—but never "how I loved him." Her step is quick and elastic, and has that telling put-your-foot-down click which, even before her actual presence is felt, impresses one with a strange and really uncomfortable idea of her force of character. This gait seems to be wholly natural, although it is hard to tell where nature commences and art leaves off with this wonderful woman. Her face, which is decidedly Grecian in its cast, is the most variable face possible to imagine. Interested in the conversation and her audience, five minutes will suffice to express every shade of feeling ever experienced by woman, save the affectionate, and that never, under any circumstance, appears. A stranger, with a fair knowledge of her history, must, from the great similarity of the cases, compare Madame Bonaparte with the heart-broken Josephine, so cruelly put away by Napoleon. Only in historical resemblance is there the slightest analogy. Josephine was a pliant, self-sacrificing, intensely emotional and devoted woman, who cared for naught else in the world but the love of her lord. His victories were dear to her, because fully understanding his executive and warlike nature, she knew that strife was a necessity and accepted it as such, but with many misgivings and heartaches. Madame Bonaparte, on the contrary, would have led Jerome to combat, and rejoiced in the necessity of war. Her lamentations over a defeat would have been terrible in the extreme, but a victory with Jerome brought home to her wounded or dead, would have been "a joy unspeakable and full of glory"—provided she were to succeed him in power and the respect of the people. Napoleon, wounded and dying, was constantly present with the loving Josephine. As she so sweetly said in one of her letters, "O, my lord! could I but have you in my arms one single moment, long enough to know that you were not hurt—not suffering—not wounded—oh, wretched word—not dead—I could breathe again; but now all is darkness." It is not possible that such a sentiment as this could ever have entered the head of Elizabeth Patterson. No one would for a moment doubt her constancy, but Elizabeth of Baltimore is totally deficient in that inexplicable, all-absorbing tenderness that made up the disposition of the wronged Josephine. Her suffering has of a necessity been very much less than that experienced by the woman in whose life much appears so similar.

"Is it true, Madame Bonaparte, that you began the study of French when you heard that Jerome was coming to Baltimore?"

"It is true," she replied; "was there anything wrong about that? I reckon not," with a funny little toss of her head. "I was a young, proud, wealthy and beautiful American girl"—with an accent as beautiful, which, from the lips of a younger or another woman, would have been to the last degree ridiculous and disgusting, but, strangely enough, from her seemed eminently proper.

"I felt myself on an equality with any Princess of the realm, and had sense enough to know that ignorance alone could make me of less consequence to him. So I studied French, and when he arrived was able to do what no lady in Baltimore could—talk fluently with him in his own native tongue—and that was a victory."

Here the bright, gray eyes sparkled and scintillated, and for a moment seemed looking back to the time she surprised the royal brother with a welcome to Baltimore in the language he loved most; then, with a click in her voice, which was almost metallic, she said:

"And I suppose you have heard, too, that I determined upon the conquest of my husband when I first heard of his arrival in New York with the French frigate?"

Not quite so certain about the propriety of an affirmative reply, I wisely temporized; and with an "Oh! I don't know," an "ah!" and an "indeed!" managed to appear profoundly ignorant of such scandal. Again came that harsh vocal click, with—

"Well, what if I did? That was no more than half the girls of the finest families decided to do. I succeeded—that was all! Oh, success makes all the difference in the world—difference, too, in a moral point of view. Let a man or woman fail in anything they undertake, and they have no principle—they are thieves—everything you are pleased to call them. But let them succeed in the same cause, and their praises are sounded by half the world."

Oh, how desirous I was of asking whether this step had ever been regretted; but the flashing eye and decided manner of the old lady warned all intruders from the coast of sentiment. With this strange woman the admission of a regret would be a moral impossibility.

"You were first introduced to your husband at the races. I understand?" was the next query. "And wearing a white wig."

"Yes," she replied, "wigs were in vogue then. On that occasion we were simply introduced; but I knew by his manner that he would not be satisfied until we were better acquainted. The next day we met at a dinner party given by Gen. Smith, and I wore my own hair. Jerome was very enthusiastic about its shade and abundance, and made me promise that I would never wear a wig again until there was a necessity for it."

"You must have been very beautiful, Madame Bonaparte?"

"Yes," she answered. "It is no use at my age to affect prudery or undue modesty. You see nothing now but the ashes of the rose. Still, there is one consolation left me—the rose was so fragrant that the ruin can never be disgusting. My height and proportions were exactly those of the Venus de Medici." As the old lady spoke she carelessly threw back the sleeve of her dress, displaying a wrist and arm which any modern belle might be pardoned for envying. I drew nearer and examined it. Could it be possible that the owner of such an exquisitely-moulded arm and hand could be eighty-four years old?

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1870.

Wall street was flooded with dividends last week. The Treasury began its payments as early as Tuesday morning, and the banks and bankers followed with the other July dividends on Friday and Saturday. The payments will also be quite active during the present week, but the Treasury will probably be greatly reduced. The Treasury in New York has thus far paid out six and a quarter millions gold interest, more than half of which already tells in favor of the gold averages at the banks.

The prices of the various securities bought and sold in Wall street, both railway and Governmental, underwent a sudden change during the latter part of the week, and the markets which had been running down rapidly became firmer, closing Saturday quite strong and buoyant. The decided rejection by the House of the Currency Contraction Bill was the signal for a revival of the speculation for a rise, and the abundance of money made the project quite feasible. The indications certainly point to a very active market through the hot and sultry days of July and August. In the gold market, those who had been predicting lower rates for the precious metal, and had talked of 110 before the Fourth of July, were sadly disappointed. As it was it touched 110%. The anticipation of the effect of the disbursement of the July gold interest on the public debt induced large sales, and on consequent heavy short interest. In this the bears, as usual, overreached themselves, the enormous sales actually upholding the price at which they all became alarmed and covered, running the rates up to 112%.

In Government bonds there has been a firm and better market on account of the demand from banks and corporations, investing to realize a higher rate of interest than is likely to prevail in the street until the fall crops begin to come into market.

In the Southern bond market the great feature of the week was the sharp rise in North Carolinas, which advanced to 52½ for the old and 33½ for the new bonds. The Tennessees also improved, and the general list was steady and strong. The following table will show the fluctuations in gold and stocks during the week:

GOLD.					
	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Monday.....	111½	110½	Thursday.....	111½	111½
Tuesday.....	111½	110½	Friday.....	112½	112½
Wednesday.....	111½	111½	Saturday.....	112½	111½

STOCKS.					
	June 30.		July 1.		July 2.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
N.Y. Cent. & Hudson R. con. stock	98½	97½	99½	97½	99½
N.Y. Cent. & Hudson R. con. scrip	94½	93½	95½	93½	95½
Erie.....	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Reading.....	107½	106½	107½	106½	107½
Ohio and Mississippi.....	136	135½	136½	135½	136½
Wabash.....	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Northwestern.....	83½	82½	83½	82½	83½
Northwestern preferred.....	88½	88	88½	88	88½
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	66½	65½	67	66½	67
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	81½	80½	82	81½	82
Lake Shore.....	99½	98½	100½	99½	100½
Rock Island.....	116½	116	116½	116	116½
Port Wayne.....	96	96	96	96	96
Pittsburg.....	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
New Jersey Central.....	108½	108½	109	109	108½
Pacific Mail.....	41½	40½	42½	41½	42½
Western Union.....	34½	34½	35	34½	34½
Harlem.....	140	139½	140	139½	140½

The following opinions, taken from the reviews of the week's operations by the financial editors of the great dailies, will be found interesting, and show up fully both sides of the question:

The week was an important one in a financial point of view; the Currency Bill was defeated in the House by a majority of two to one, and a Funding Bill was passed, which is practically no funding bill at all, and as the Senate is not likely to concur in anything done by the House, the public may now make up their minds that no financial measures whatever will become a law this session. These, in connection with the heavy July disbursements of over \$60,000,000 have started the Stock Exchange on the summer "bull" campaign. The repressed spirit of speculation is evidently on the move, and promises extraordinary activity and higher prices for the active securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange. Government bonds, gold and railway securities, have touched bottom for some time to come. The abundance of money is favorable for active speculative operations and higher prices.—*World*.

We enter upon the new fiscal year with reasonable prospects of a prosperous trade, although we can scarcely hope that our domestic exports will make so large a relative gain in 1871 over 1870 as on the present favorable exhibit of 1870 over 1869. The cotton crop promises to be much larger, but if four millions bales shall yield as much money as the thirty-two hundred thousand bales of the present crop, the country will have reason to be satisfied.

It is not probable that the financial measures of Congress, as they may be consummated, or postponed, at the session now drawing to a close, will materially affect the trade of the country, although the revenues of the Treasury may be partially reduced. Nor do we believe that the Funding Bill now pending between the two Houses, or the Currency Bill as it may possibly be adjusted in Conference Committee, will seriously interfere with the comfortable working of the money market.—*Times*.

While the future of gold is very uncertain under the expected decrease of the cotton receipts for the balance of the cotton year, it is likewise quite certain that it cannot make any very great headway against the tide of influences which are operating generally to extinguish the gold premium. Hence the "bull" feeling is not a very confident one, and the speculative element is turning to the Stock Exchange as a field for more remunerative operations. The firmness in exchange gives substance to the impression that until the new cotton crop affords the country the source of making large exports to Europe gold will be used in settlement of outstanding balances, but the most confident of the "bulls" are not sanguine of a rise of more than a few per cent. on the present price.—*Herald*.

Wall street was very quiet Tuesday, many of the operators who were away enjoying the Fourth not having returned to the scene of their daily strife. The markets were all strong, and there was a slight advance in both stocks and governments. The following is the policy of the Treasury Department for the month of July.

GOLD SALES.	
Wednesday, July 6.....	\$1,000,000
Wednesday, July 13.....	1,000,000
Wednesday, July 20.....	1,000,000
Wednesday, July 27.....	1,000,000
Total.....	\$4,000,000
BOND PURCHASES.	
Thursday, July 7.....	\$1,000,000
Thursday, July 14.....	2,000,000
Thursday, July 21.....	2,000,000
Thursday, July 28.....	2,000,000
Total.....	\$7,000,000

Securities of all kinds were again dull yesterday, the sales being a fraction lower than on Tuesday evening. Gold opened at 111½, rose to 111½, and at noon was selling at 111½. The rates in the gold market were 2, 2½, 1, 2 and 1 per cent. for varying. Governments at the board were quoted as follows:

United States 6's, 1881, registered, 114½ bid; do. coupon, 114½; do. 5-20's, 1862, coupon, 111½; do. 1861, coupon, 111½; do. 1860, coupon, 111½; do. 1859, coupon, 111½; do. 1858, coupon, 111½; do. 1857, coupon, 111½; do. 1856, coupon, 111½; do. 1855, coupon, 111½; do. 1854, coupon, 111½; do. 1853, coupon, 111½; do. 1852, coupon, 111½; do. 1851, coupon, 111½; do. 1850, coupon, 111½; do. 1849, coupon, 111½; do. 1848, coupon, 111½; do. 1847, coupon, 111½; do. 1846, coupon, 111½; do. 1845, coupon, 111½; do. 1844, coupon, 111½; do. 1843, coupon, 111½; do. 1842, coupon, 111½; do. 1841, coupon, 111½; do. 1840, coupon, 111½; do. 1839, coupon, 111½; do. 1838, coupon, 111½; do. 1837, coupon, 111½; do. 1836, coupon, 111½; do. 1835, coupon, 111½; do. 1834, coupon, 111½; do. 1833, coupon, 111½; do. 1832, coupon, 111½; do. 1831, coupon, 111½; do. 1830, coupon, 111½; do. 1829, coupon, 111½; do. 1828, coupon, 111½; do. 1827, coupon, 111½; do. 1826, coupon, 111½; do. 1825, coupon, 111½; do. 1824, coupon, 111½; 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No. 21 Park Row, New York.

To Correspondents.—All communications intended for publication must be written on one side only. The editors will not be accountable for manuscripts not accepted.

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Following swift upon the Congressional announcement of the passage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill came the intelligence that the building of the Minnesota division (223 miles) of this great highway had been given over to experienced and responsible contractors. No more cheering or important news touching the vital interests of trade and commerce has been received for years.

It is now nearly forty years since the building of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean was first agitated, its practicality demonstrated, routes pointed out and the adaptation of the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific to settlement fully exhibited to the general Government and the people. This information was then laid before Congress by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, who, after a clear and full demonstration that safety as well as policy required such a road, said, "that any other nation upon half a pretext would go to war for the building of such a road and tax unborn generations for its completion." Were the old statesman living to-day, when one such road is already completed, he would double up his emphasis and have two roads and two wars. But the old hero is dead, and we are to do the work that he would have had us do.

Presuming in the absence of any official or authentic statement to direct us, that the Northern route will be built between the 45th and 49th parallels of north latitude, with the head waters of Lake Superior for its eastern, and Fort Walla Walla or Puget Sound for its western terminus, it is already ascertained by actual survey that the air line and also the railway distances between New York and Boston and the Pacific are much in favor of this northern route. But more than this, the Northern route seems to be marked out by the topography of the country as altogether the most desirable one. By reference to our maps it will be seen that we have three systems of mountains running North and South, namely, the Alleghenies, the Rocky Mountain and the Sierra Nevada range. This gives us, of course, six systems of rivers, which rivers occupy the series of commercial valleys dividing the Continent from East to West. These are the Potomac, the Ohio, the Missouri, the Rio Colorado, the Arkansas and the Columbia. This latter valley, however, is somewhat turned from its East and West course by the Cœur d'Alene flank of the Rocky Mountain range. But nature seems to have decided that a railroad should be built through this rich and beautiful valley, and has accordingly provided for this result by the valley of the Cowlitz, or the Clear Water, and a fork of the Snake River, which opens an easy and direct route from the mountain passes to the Columbia River.

Adaptation to settlement, population, production and mineral wealth being requisite, that must enter into and control all railway enterprises in the interior, it must be evident to all familiar with such enterprises, that the man to whom may be delegated the business of final location will not fail to select most of the route here indicated. For at least 1,200 miles this route will traverse valleys that in the course of time will not be surpassed by any commercial valleys in America, save, perhaps, the Ohio and Mississippi.

Between the meridians of longitude 100° on the east, which is near the western boundary of Minnesota, and 112° on the west, which is near the base of the Rocky Mountains, and the parallel of latitude 45° on the south and the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions on the north, three or more routes can be formed containing areas equal to all New England with navigable streams connecting with the Mississippi penetrating nearly every country, while the Northern Pacific road will traverse the whole distance from east to west in nearly the centre of the several States. In this great belt of timber, bottom, pasture and arable land the buffalo still finds his food, and the infinite herds of aboriginal cattle peculiar to North America—the elk, the antelope, mountain sheep and black-tailed deer—graze and feed upon the grasses and long annual grasses of the prairie; the forests and plains still swarm with birds of song and game, and also the various nomadic tribes of Indians have lived, their sole dependence from the beginning to the end of their existence being upon the fertility of these immense and beautiful valleys.

The rich valleys through which this road is to pass have for years been known also to those hardy and enterprising people who have made the mountains and the great plains their homes, and carried their traffic from the lakes and rivers of the Hudson's Bay territory to the Gulf of California, and it is such men who tell us that these valleys are not only of California richness, but that they far surpass any continuous line of grain-producing country to be found on any more Southern route. The extensive prairies in this domain are, by the authority of the Government, pronounced "inexhaustible;" while limestone, freestone, clay and every element of cereal fertility exists beneath almost every acre. As regards the "cold and inhospitable climate" about which so much has been said by the enemies of this route, it may be added that the same isothermal line, or line of mean annual temperature, that passes through Portland (Me.), Montpelier (Vt.) and Milwaukee (Wis.), traverses this valley from the "Great Bend" of the Missouri to Fort Benton, a line that will not close the avenues of commerce and transportation with ice and snow while enterprise is able to drive a locomotive through the passes of the Green Mountain Range of New England. The traders and freighters of the mountains and the plains have traversed this route for years, passing along almost its entire length, with their heavy wagons, carrying two and three tons of freight, and performing the journey of over a thousand miles, crossing the Rocky Mountains on their route, without being necessitated to dig a roadway for their passage. All these things that have already been done along this route, and are yet, in some measure, being accomplished in this far distant Western and North-Western domain, are facts, presenting a topographical argument in favor of this route of great significance and value.

THE INCOME TAX has been taken off; all the country rejoices. It has been reimposed; everybody mourns. Even those who pay nothing growl at it. It is not a little singular how unphilosophical we are in our likes and dislikes. The Income Tax is in theory as just a tax as can be levied. Nothing can be more reasonable than that each man's fiscal burdens should depend on his net profits. Some errors there may be in the mode of collection; for instance, an income depending on personal industry should not pay as much as that resulting from fixed property. Fair or unfair, equal or unequal, it stands condemned. It is inquisitorial. The Anglo-Saxon repels the introspection of Government into his private life. Other taxes may be more costly, more difficult of collection, yield less to the Government, but sentiment will count for something in human affairs, there is no such word in the manuals of political economy, but the stability of Governments and dynasties hangs on smaller matters than the dislike to an income tax.

HONOR AND PLUCK are the basis of all generous rivalry. It was a fitting accompaniment to the 4th of July that the Dauntless and Cambria should start on that day. The Dauntless will not lose the race if seamanship and carrying on will bring her through. If she should get no wind, all the pluck and tact in the world will avail her nothing. The Lee and the Natchez in the Western waters is another big thing. The profits of a whole trip thrown away for honor. It is almost as good to lose in such a case as to win. Our Red Stockings and Athletics, Athletics, Mutuels and the rest all bear testimony to the same national spirit. While to cap the list, a body of firemen come all the way from New Orleans, city of the sun land of ease and pleasure, just to show that in the works of peace as in the toils of war men have not degenerated down in that clime of enervating delights. They will show us how the boys run, and get water, and put out fire, and that the heart that beat in Big Six is as large in New Orleans as it once was in New York.

CAN A PRESIDENT be happy? His common sense has for everything he does or says, and find a corrupt motive in his liking for cigars or unbridled license in preferring his morning rare. But one can leave one's self against a shower-bath of obsequiousness. A dribble of praise is deplorable. How limp and flaccid a man must feel when his friends find out that "Never before in the history of the republic did the President of the United States—a man so dear to the hearts of the people as was Washington himself—go away from the Capital to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence among the villagers of a country town. President Grant, in Connecticut, has shown an example worthy of imitation and worthy of himself. It was an exhibition of the same unostentatious devotion to his country that he has shown alike in peace and war."

Can bathos go any lower than this? And we laugh at the fulsome adulation of court journals.

THE COAL MINERS are on strike; the Crispien are on strike; there are tremendous riots at Cork, in Ireland—all on work and wages issues. Meanwhile the mills, factories and workshops are closed, capital is unemployed; everybody eats off his own hand, and production is at a standstill. Legalized arbitration, with honest referees on both sides, could settle all these differences—in every one of which there must be a common-sense solution, while obstinacy and unreasonableness can only put both sides in the wrong. The interests of labor and capital are identical if people would only agree to look at both sides of the question in a spirit of harmony, instead of at one side in a spirit of antagonism.

OUCHY REAL TO BE HANGED!—One of the worst results of the Law's delay in criminal cases is that public indignation against crime is allayed; public sympathy is excited by the spectacle of a man artificially kept between death and life—and all the force of example and of retribution is neutralized. The specific case is too much beclouded with doubt as to the dead man's conduct and the homicide's motive to make the hanging satisfactory. If Smedley, a policeman, hazel and hounded Real into desperation and crime, he deserved killing. If Real did once deserve hanging he may as much deserve it now, both legally and morally; but public sentiment cannot now afford to hang him. He has been virtually respited by delays. The fault is in the law.

ROBBERY AND IF NEED BE MURDER are the pastime of rowdism round New York in the summer time. Every excursion boat, every excursion train, every picnic is beset with ruffians and blackguards who feign intoxication to get up rows. Now and then a vagabond gets his deserts. One of these footpads was killed in Hoboken. But such an occurrence takes place at the resistant's peril. With the system of our criminal courts it is uncertain which way matters go. One cannot always have Dowling or Hackett on the bench, and as for juries they are made up from Five Points just as well as from Fifth avenue. The law ought to authorize the police to arrest and incarcerate scoundrelism, just as the French and British law does, and the police ought to enforce the law when made.

AN IRISHWOMAN, miserably emaciated, was found by a police officer of the Nineteenth Precinct lying on a pile of filth in a room on the top floor of No. 332 East Forty-eighth street. She had not tasted food in a week, she said, and was too weak to stand. Her name is ANN BRADY, and she is about twenty-eight years old. The room was destitute of every article of furniture.

It is a most painful anomaly in a Christian country that whereas this woman was passed over while she asked alms, she gets relief when she is crushed out, or would have got quarters and food had she committed a crime. A starving man asks at the jail for food. "My friend, I can do nothing for you; but knock somebody down and I will care for your wants."

THE NEW TEHUASTEPEC Railroad Company, with some of the highest names in the country, are applying to Congress for corporate powers. The Company seeks no assistance but relies on its Mexican franchisees. It is gratifying to find that American enterprise has vitality enough to engage in outside operations without Government subsidy. The Monroe doctrine is not dead. Capital and commerce will bring in Mexico and Cuba if politics and principles are void and of no effect.

BROADWAY does not only belong to New York, it is national property. We are in receipt of a plan for an arcade railroad, to be raised on a kind of light trellis-work. The Elevated Railroad on Greenwich street, built, it would seem, to find by experiment how often one may fall and not be hurt, rather creates a prejudice against elevated railroads on airy foundations. Building castles in the air only hurts the projector; running railroads in the air is not so harmless.

THE NEW YORK I taxable property and fifty millions, is one The first meeting of and Mayor Oakley men. All the ne scene—the old plan right men get into Board of Supervisors them, but Mayor I With the Board who men, in one mode or good record. It will then it has yet obtain Union during the last decade, nor could it It never did the says he knows, h sell, nor vote swi Board rest in pes Be! An

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British House of Commons. The bill to amend the law relating to marriage, to provide for the registration of marriages, and to make it into a law, was introduced. The bill was passed by a majority of 174 to 31. The bill is a power. To be sure, time brings its compensations. Louis Philippe would not permit Louis Napoleon to visit his dying mother. Now the rejected and the alien is on the upper side of the wheel.

THE AMERICAN GIRLS at North Adams did not go out with the Crispins. They make from nine to fourteen dollars per week, and at present have gained about fifteen cents on the dollar since the strike.

We are indebted to the *Evening Mail* for a courteous and approving notice, which will be found elsewhere. The compliment is the more valuable to us from our own appreciation of the *Mail's* literary and critical merits.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1870.

The weather during the last few days has been quite pleasant, and the city quiet. A large number of clerks, employees, members of Congress, and others leaving the city for a few days' holiday, including among their number President Grant, who, with his family, paid a visit to the land of steady habits. Previous to his departure he left a pleasant job for the New York politicians to fight over. He having nominated a new set of officials for the New York Custom House, Mr. Thomas Murphy's nomination to the collectorship being the bone of contention. Senator Fenton feels this as a blow direct at him, and his partisans say that Murphy is only a white-washed Democrat at the best, and that he will run the New York Custom House in the interest of Tammany. There was some doubt at first of Murphy's confirmation by the Senate, but it is generally conceded that he will pull through. It is also said that Grinnell feels annoyed at the change from the Collectorship to the Naval Office; the Irish portion of the Republican party feels considerably elated at the nomination of Murphy, this being the first decent acknowledgment they have received. Considerable talk was made at the Senate for sitting all day during the Fourth of July, not only during the day, but in the evening. As it was, they got through with the Naturalization Bill, which could as well be done that day as any other, and as the session is drawing to a close, every day tells. The next ten days will be exceedingly busy, there being much unfinished business.

The Senate on assembling on the 29th adopted a resolution reported by the Committee on Printing to have 20,000 copies of the Fifteenth Amendment printed, after which Mr. Fenton introduced a resolution to have Oyster Island, N. Y., transferred to the State of New York, for sanitary purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, as also was a memorial upon the importance of appropriating the full amount asked for by the engineer in charge of the Louisville Canal. Mr. Brownlow's bill to divide the State of Tennessee into two judicial districts was referred. Mr. Cameron moved the reconsideration of Texas Pacific Railroad Bill, which was refused by a vote of 15 to 31. The Tax Tariff Bill was then taken up, and the paragraph making the duty on bituminous coal and shale fifty cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, was rejected by a vote of 18 to 25. During the debate on the subject Mr. Chandler of Michigan said that he wanted the tariff to remain as it is for another year, then the South and West would unite to make a tariff

the States. After action on the bill to strike the maps, charts, and not for sale, of the United States, Mr. Appleton & Co., Harper & Brothers, having remonstrated with the purchase of single copies of the maps, the Senate went into executive session. At 4 P. M. the Senate went into executive session. At 4 P. M. the Senate went into executive session.

the San Domingo job, and after an hour's bitter debate, the bill was brought to a vote, they were rejected by a vote of 18 to 25.

was resumed, and the important amendments adopted, allowing the free importation of machinery and apparatus for steam power in canals under State authority for the purpose of improving the navigation of the rivers, and the other which was offered by Mr. Harris.

was for the free importation of steam-plow machinery for a similar period, after which the Senate adjourned. The House on assembling, proceeded to the disposal of the Speaker's table, after which several bills of a similar character were taken up and acted upon. The conference report on the Currency Bill then came up, and after a lengthy debate the report was rejected—yeas, 53; nays, 132. Mr. Judd then moved that another conference committee be ordered, which was adopted.

The Committee on Amendments reported back the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill, pending the explanation, on which the House adjourned. On Thursday morning the House resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriations, as amended by the Senate. After considerable talk, a Committee of Conference was ordered. As the business of the morning hour, the reports of the Committee on Commerce were taken up, the only important bills being one for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, via the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, and the other making Jersey City, N. J., a port of entry, both of which passed. At the expiration of the hour, the balance bill went over. After much talk over unimportant matters, the bill authorizing the refunding and consolidation of the national debt came up. Several members spoke very ably on the subject, especially on the amendment taxing the new 4 per cents, which was finally rejected by a vote—yeas, 56; nays, 104—and the House adjourned.

In the Senate the House amendments to the bill "To prevent the extermination of Fur-bearing Animals in Alaska," occupied the whole of the morning hour. They were finally concurred in—yeas, 42; nays, 9. Several reports were received from various committees, and new bills from several Senators, the most important one being introduced by Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas. It authorizes the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, and the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad to consolidate for the purpose of forming a junction with the Texas Pacific Railroad at Marshall, Texas, and grants to said roads twenty sections of land per mile. At 1 P. M. the Senate went into executive session and killed the San Domingo job by a vote of 28 to 23, which was less than the necessary two-thirds. It is asserted that the developments made in the Hatch-Babcock matter, and the fact that President Grant had given his personal word to use all his influences with members to secure the ratification of the treaty, disgusted several of the Senators who once favored the idea of annexing the island, or at least securing the harbor of Samana. Previous to the Senate going into an Executive session, it was reported that the President had said that he would rather have a decided vote on the subject than any further delay. Since the vote he has felt considerably chagrined at the result. His personal friends and those interested threaten to fetch the matter up in a new shape, but that is exceedingly doubtful. At 2 P. M. the doors of the Senate were thrown open and the Tax Bill taken up, the question being on amendments to the paragraph relating to Bessemer steel, one reducing the duty on steel railway bars half a cent a pound, and the other to strike out the paragraph. The former was agreed to by a vote of 28 to 22. After which Mr. Wilson moved to make the duty one cent and a quarter, which was agreed to. Several other amendments were acted on. Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, offered an amendment that paintings and works of art, the property of American artists, now held for the payment of duty in any Custom-house, shall be surrendered without duty upon proof of property by the owner, which was adopted. The Senate then took a recess until evening, when the discussion on the Tax Bill was resumed, without arriving at any important results. The Senate adjourned at 10 P. M. for the want of a quorum. On Friday, the 1st inst., the Senate commenced business by electing Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, President *pro tem.*, to act during the absence of Vice-President Colfax, who left for the West to make a Fourth of July oration. The Mississippi and Lake Michigan Canal Bill, as amended by the House, was taken up and adopted, and the balance of the morning hour talked away on land grabbing schemes for various railroads and improvement companies. The Tax Bill was then taken up, the question being on the amendment to tax the interest on United States bonds five per cent. After considerable debate about repudiation and all that sort of thing, the amendment was rejected by a decisive vote—yeas, 12; nays, 36. The rest of the bill was acted upon by section, and afterward taken up as a whole, when Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, tried to renew the Income Tax for two years longer at two and a half per cent., which was voted down. An amendment was, however, carried that the tax on Government salaries should cease after the 1st of August, 1870. Mr. Sherman then tried to carry an amendment to continue the tax on gross receipts as at present, which was lost by a tie vote. The Senate then took a recess. At 7:30 P. M. Mr. Edwards moved the reconsideration of the vote striking out the Income Tax, remarking that by the showing of the Finance Committee, the country must have either the Income Tax or the tax on receipts, in order to make the required amount of revenue. Some little debate was indulged in, and the motion to reconsider prevailed—yeas, 26; nays, 25. Mr. Wilson then renewed his amendment continuing the Income Tax for two years (end 1872), at two and one-half per cent. After a lengthy discussion, the amendment was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 21. The question then being to strike out the sections imposing the Income Tax as amended, the Senate refused to strike them out, thus reversing its former action, the vote being—yeas, 22; nays, 26. After which Mr. Schurz renewed his amendment authorizing transportation of goods in bond from a port of entry to a port of delivery, of a city of not less than 150,000 inhabitants, the debate on which drove a number of the senators to the cloak room, and at twelve o'clock, without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned. The House commenced business on Friday by remitting the

succession and legacy tax on all the devises and bequests made to Vassar College, N. Y. After which a number of private bills were passed. Mr. Butler then introduced a resolution requesting the President to demand of the British Government, under what pretence of right, and whose orders, American fishing vessels are arrested, and detained on their voyages in the straits of Canzo by vessels flying the British flag, which was adopted, and the consideration of the Funding Bill was resumed. After some four hours' interesting debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Schenck, Butler, Cox, Woodward, Voorhies, Judd, Holman, Allison, Kelley, Wood, Beck, Dawes and Ingersoll, the bill was passed without any material amendment by a vote of—yeas, 129; nays, 41. The Greenback party was rather badly beaten. Mr. Holman's amendment to redeem the five-twenties in greenbacks received only 42 votes, and Mr. Butler's amendment that no bonds be redeemed in coin until greenbacks are quoted at par, was defeated by a large majority. After the passage of the bill the House adjourned. The bill provides for the issuing of \$1,000,000,000 coupon or registered bonds, of sums over fifty dollars, redeemable in coin after thirty years, with four per cent. interest, payable every six months in coin, and that the same shall not be taxed. On Saturday morning the House settled Helper's accounts as Consul at Buenos Ayres by passing the Senate Bill for his relief, and proceeded at once to the discussion of the reports from the Committee on Public Lands. The first bill passed, being one forbidding the conveyance of Indian reservations by treaty to any other grantee than the United States. After the passage of several other unimportant features, the whole matter was laid on the table, and the reports from the Committee on Patents taken up, the question being the passage of the bill extending the wood-screw patent of Thomas Harvey, which resulted—yeas, 77; nays, 45. The bill appropriating \$25,000 to the two daughters of Jethro Wood, the inventor of the cast-iron plow, was taken up and referred to a Committee of the Whole. The Speaker then informed the House that the Indian Appropriation had been returned from the Senate, with a request for further conference, the committees having failed to agree. After much talk a new Conference Committee was appointed. One of the Louisiana contested cases then came up, on the report of the majority of the committee that Adolph Bailey is not entitled to represent the third district of Louisiana, and that C. B. Darrell is, which report was adopted by a vote of—yeas, 67; nays, 64. Notice of a motion to reconsider was made. The Committee on Territories reported a bill to incorporate the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company, and conforming certain legislative acts of Colorado Territory, which was passed. An attempt was made to introduce one of the Kentucky election cases, but it failed, the House adjourning until Tuesday. In the Senate some more cannon was voted for soldiers' monuments. The Committee on Post Offices reported a bill known as the Belgian American Telegraphic Company Bill, with amendments. The bill directs the Postmaster-General to provide for the reception at every post-office of messages to be transmitted to Europe by submarine cable at rates, for transmission to any telegraph station in Belgium, Great Britain and France, not exceeding five dollars in gold, for a single message of ten words, including date, address and signature, and thirty cents in coin for each word additional; the press, however, to be charged only one-half these rates. The Post-Office Department is to receive twenty-three cents for each message sent through its agency over the cables, and the residue of all receipts for such messages is to be paid to the company.

The bill authorizes Robert Squires, Lyman Tremain, Hiram Barney, Erastus Corning, Jr., George Harrington, or any company organized by them under the laws of any State, to lay and maintain one or more telegraphic cables between the States of Maine and Georgia to Belgium, subject to certain rules specified in the act. Several other bills were also reported, all of which were ordered to be printed.

A new conference committee on the Indian Appropriation Bill was appointed, and at 12:40 the Senate took up, as the special order of the day, the bill to amend the Naturalization laws and to punish crime against them. The Democratic Senators opened heavy on the bill, especially Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, who said the objects of the bill were: First, to discourage emigration from Europe to the United States; second, to make naturalization impossible; third, to disfranchise naturalized voters; fourth, to utter naturalized citizens from exercising the elective franchise; fifth, to provide for a corrupt administration of the naturalization laws. He proceeded to make good each of these assertions. He said the bill created more than eighty indictable offences, punishable by fine and imprisonment, one section alone bristling with more than sixty, and that it would occasion interminable litigation. After considerable talk on the merits of the bill, Mr. Sumner introduced an amendment to strike out the word "white" out of all acts of Congress relative to naturalization, so that there shall be no distinction on account of race or color, which was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 22. Mr. Williams then renewed his amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to authorize the naturalization of persons born in the Chinese Empire. Pending the question the Senate adjourned. On Monday, notwithstanding the Fourth of July is a legal holiday, the Senate met at the usual hour, and proceeded with business in the usual manner, Mr. Harris, of Louisiana, introducing a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the full particulars concerning the management of the New Orleans Custom House by J. F. Casey, the present collector, which was adopted. The Naturalization Bill was then taken up on the question of the adoption of Mr. Williams' amendment against the Chinese. The debate for and against was very strong, several of the Republican members begging Mr. Sumner to withdraw his amendment as passed on Saturday, claiming that the giving the right of naturalization to the Chinese would kill the Republican party, which he refused to do, quoting from the New Testament relative to St. Peter's denial of his Master, remarking that the Republican Senators were in a similar position, as they were denying the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The discussion was continued until 5 P. M., when they took a recess until 7:30 P. M., when a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Sumner's amendment was passed which was carried, 27 yeas to 14 nays, the amendment itself striking out the word "white" was then rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 30. Mr. Warner then moved an amendment to extend the naturalization laws to aliens of African nativity, and persons of African descent, which was adopted—yeas, 31; nays, 20. The bill was then reported to the Senate as a whole and passed. Mr. Sumner again introduced his little amendment. At 11:20 P. M. the Senate adjourned. On the 5th, Mr. Ramsey called up the bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the harbor of Duluth, Lake Superior, which was passed. Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee

reported back the Funding Bill, and moved that the Senate does not concur in the House amendments, and that it appoint a committee of conference. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Fenton of New York, introduced a bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and Ship Canal Company, which was referred. Among the names on the incorporators are those of the most wealthy men of the country, the capital is fixed at fifty-five million dollars, it does not ask any aid from the Government, except the charter. The Tax Bill was then taken up, on Mr. Trumbull's amendment authorizing the transportation of goods in bond from a port of entry, to a port of delivery in a city of not less than 150,000 inhabitants which, after a lengthy debate, was rejected. In the House, Mr. Washburn, from the Select Committee on the postal telegraph, made a report in favor of the Government system, and asked that the report be printed, in order that it may be taken up for consideration next December, which was ordered. Mr. Palmer presented a minority report, accompanied by a bill to establish a postal telegraph system, and to incorporate a postal telegraph company. Ordered to be printed. The House then took up the Kentucky contested election case of Barnes against Adams. The resolutions reported give the seat to Adams, but that Barnes was entitled to his expenses, which, after three hours' debate, was adopted, Barnes getting \$5,000. A bill was then passed giving pensions to a number of persons, and the Virginia contested election case of Tucker against Booker taken up. After two hours' talk, the case was tabled, and the House adjourned.

CRESCENT.

NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.—On the 29th ult. both Houses of Parliament discussed local matters, and adjourned at an early hour. On the morning of the 30th the Education Bill was again before the Committee of the House. Sir Stafford Northcote offered an amendment, expunging the clause prohibiting religious teaching, and supported his amendment in a speech declaring that the country was hostile to such a provision. Several members at once attacked the amendment, and Mr. Gladstone spoke strongly in favor of the clause in the bill, as it was originally introduced, declaring that it represented the will of the country. Mr. Disraeli said the clause as it stood would not exclude sectarian contention. He favored the election of a board of the rate-payers. After which the committee divided with the following result: For the amendment, 95; against, 252. Mr. Packington proposed as an amendment that the reading of the Bible form a part of the daily exercises. This amendment was also lost by 81 for to 250 against. Mr. Bright then offered an amendment that teaching should not be directed against the interest of any sect. This was also rejected by 121 majority, and the committee rose. In the evening Mr. Otway, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, in a reply to a question, said that for the present the Government declined answering what their intention was in regard to the new treaty with China. The House then went into a Committee on the Education question. The Lords held a short session on local matters, and adjourned. On the 1st inst. Lord Westbury explained the arrangements made in the appellate courts for the dispatch of business, and after a short discussion on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill adjourned. The Commons in Committee continued their work on the Education Bill. Mr. Dixon moved to amend the clause withholding free education from those able to pay, by making education entirely free. Some of the members opposed this, claiming that free education is repugnant to the feelings of the working classes. Others thought that it would be dangerous for the State to assume parental duties. The amendment was put to a vote, and lost by 225 votes. Shortly afterward the House adjourned. On the 4th Sir C. W. Dilke notified the House that he would introduce a bill to abolish the sinecure of Lord Privy Seal, on account of the importance attached to the passage of several measures now before the House. Mr. Gladstone moved the postponement of the Parliamentary Elections Bill until the 14th inst. The University Tests Bill was then taken up in committee, and, after considerable discussion, the House adjourned. In the Lords the causes of the Red River rebellion were considered, and an important letter in the possession of the Government called for. The Ecclesiastical Pensions Bill was read a second time. After the passage of various local measures that body adjourned.

In the Lords, on the 5th, the University Tests Bill was received from the Commons and read for the first time. They then went into committee on the Irish Land Bill, to which was added several amendments. After rising and reporting progress, their Lordships adjourned. In the Commons, the University Tests Bill was passed and sent at once to the Lords, after which the House in Committee proceeded to discuss the Education Bill. After coming out of committee, a discussion arose on the reduction of the national debt, several members assailing the policy of the Government. Mr. Tracy then introduced the appeal of Captain Eyre, of the steamer Bombay, whose innocence he claimed, and moved a resolution in accordance. Mr. Gladstone replied that there was no doubt that the captain of the Bombay was guilty of a grave error, but he regretted the introduction of the topic, and hoped it would be withdrawn. The resolution was withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

Lord Amberley, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of a Congregational school-house at Newcastle, on the 29th ult., said in his address that he believed it was the duty of the Government to supply the means of education, but that he could not accept any substitute for voluntary schools. On the night of the 30th, at the same place, he made another speech, elaborating his ideas on the Education Bill. It is understood that if the Bill passes that the Hon. W. E. Forster, Vice-President of the Council, will be appointed Minister of Education, as the bill provides for that office.

The London Spectator, in an article criticising the Indian policy of the United States, anticipates that the Indian war will take place immediately, which must result in the extermination of the race of red men. With this telegram from London, come those from Sheridan at Chicago, reporting that large parties of Indians were moving on the plains. (See Domestic Eds.)

The London Times, in its issue of the 1st inst., has an editorial article on Cuba, in which it praises the prudence and forbearance shown by the American Government in Cuban affairs, and particularly the judicious resolution expressed in the recent Message of the President.

The death of the last survivor of the naval engagement between the American frigate Chesapeake, and the British frigate Shannon, which occurred on the 1st of June, 1813, was announced in London on the 1st inst., the reputed person being Thomas Reelings, who died at Cirencester, Gloucestershire, at the age of 85 years.

The funeral of the late Earl of Clarendon took place at Watford, in the County of Herts, on the 2d inst. In accordance with his wishes the affair was quiet, with but little display. During the procession the coronet was carried in front of the hearse by the deceased's valet, which was followed by nine carriages, containing, among others, the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, the brother of the Earl of Clarendon; Lord Skelmerdale and Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, the sons-in-law of the deceased, and William George Granville Vernon Harcourt, and the Earls of Derby and Essex.

On the 30th ult., the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce met and adopted resolutions, eulogizing the late Earl, declaring that England had lost a most eminent statesman.

The London Times is very eloquent in its approval of the appointment of Earl Granville to the Foreign Office, vice Clarendon, deceased; and of the Earl of Kimberley to the Colonial Department, vice Granville appointed to the Foreign Office. The vacant Junior Lordship of the Admiralty will be left vacant for the present.

Baring Brothers, of London, advertise the issue of Baltimore and Ohio sterling bonds. The city article of the London Times, on the 4th, says that American railroad mortgage bonds at Frankfurt cease to attract buyers, and that the State and City bonds are to be tried. Those of the Cities of Havana and New York have been introduced, and the State of Illinois are to follow to the extent of a few millions at seven per cent interest.

Sir James Clark, Bart., M. D., one of the most eminent of English physicians, died on the 30th, at the age of 82. Since 1826 he has been intimately connected with the reigning families of Great Britain. In 1829 he was appointed physician-in-chief of St. George's Hospital. On the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne, Dr. Clark was made first physician, and created a baronet. At her marriage he was appointed physician-in-ordinary to the late Prince Consort, and became their trusted friend, and family attendant since the birth of their first child, and was present at the birth of all the rest of the family. Dr. Clark was never really popular with the larger portion of the aristocracy, or even with the masses, on account of his having lent a hand in the intrigue which resulted in the disgrace and death of Lady Fane Hastings, one of the most amiable and virtuous young women of her age. The doctor made a public statement exculpating himself, but he never was able to fully regain the popular favor. During his life he wrote and published several very valuable treatises on climatology and consumption.

The tide of emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States still continues unabated. By the statistics published on the morning of the 2nd inst., it is shown that 18,000 emigrants left Liverpool in the month of June for various American ports, nine-tenths of them going to New York.

A meeting was held on the 30th, in Liverpool, at which the Mayor of the city presided, to promote the interests of the Christian Council to be held in New York. Mr. Nolan, rector of St. Peter's, Regent Square, London, was present as a delegate of the British Committee. The attendance was large and influential. The interest in the object of the Council is rapidly increasing in all circles through the United Kingdom. Several of the steamship lines will carry delegates and those desiring to attend the Council at reduced rates.

In London on the 30th inst., a meeting was held by the opponents of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty, at which Joshua Fielden, the conservative member of the House of Commons for York, occupied the chair. He delivered a violent speech against the treaty. Himself a cotton manufacturer and merchant of Manchester, he was able to show the unfavorable effect of the Treaty on the cotton trade of Great Britain. After speeches by other persons, resolutions were adopted denouncing the Treaty as the cause of industrial prostration, and calling the Ministry to account for denying an investigation of the subject.

Additional correspondence was published on the 29th inst. between the Board of Trade and Captain Eyre, of the steamer Bombay, concerning the collision of that steamer with the United States steamer Oneida, which closes with a communication from the Board of Trade refusing to reopen the case.

John Bright is thought to have permanently recovered his health. In the suit entered by Lyons, a Jew, against Thomas, for the abduction of Esther Lyons, and her conversion from Judaism, the plaintiff was non-suited. On the 29th, the demand for money, both at the bank and on the street, was exceedingly active. The new crop of tea from Foo-Choo-Foo, lately received in London, has proved to be of an inferior quality. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has passed strong resolutions urging better facilities for mail communication with India. The Prince and Princess of Wales attended the opening of the public schools in East London on the 30th ult. Josiah Forster, uncle of William Edward Forster, and patriarch of the Quakers, died yesterday.

Four men were suffocated on the 1st in the tube of a coal mine, at Talke, Staffordshire, by foul gas. The collection of tolls at some 500 toll gates in England was abolished to-day, under the act passed at the last session of Parliament. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce protests against the cession of British Gambia to France. The roof of Fancett's foundry at Liverpool fell in on the 2d with a tremendous crash, three of the workmen being killed, and several injured. A Coroner's inquest, held in London on the 2d, developed the fact that Mrs. Waters, the notorious "baby farmer," has been guilty of poisoning and starving several infants left in her charge. Messrs. Wells & Ansdell replace Maclellan and Crewick, deceased, in the Royal Academy of Art. Stephen Blair, a very prominent Freemason, and once a member of Parliament for Bolton, Yorkshire, is dead. The brothers Setzle, well known New York tobacconists, were arrested in London on the arrival of the steamer Ottawa, from Quebec. They were charged with forgery.

The Earl of Derby and the Countess of Salisbury were united in marriage on the 5th at the St. James Chapel, the Dean of Windsor officiating. The annual game of cricket between the North and South of England elevens was played on the 4th and 5th, and was won by the North of England. The Prince and Princess of Wales with their children will shortly visit Denmark, the birthplace of the Princess.

M. de Lesseps, the distinguished engineer of the Suez Canal, is being feted all over England, the latest honor being a banquet given him by the Duke of Sutherland, on the 4th inst. Among the guests present were the Dukes of Cambridge and Argyll, Prime Minister Gladstone, Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Dufferin and others.

The Hudson Bay Company have appropriated the sum of £300,000, received from Canada for the transfer of its territory, to the payment of a dividend of three pounds sterling to each shareholder.

The steamer Robert Lowe sailed from London on the 4th, with apparatus on board for the repair of the Atlantic cable near Heart's Content, and the French cable between St. Pierre and Duxbury. This steamer has just been built by the Atlantic Cable Companies for the express purpose of repairing cables, and is fitted with the most approved appliances. She will be stationed permanently on the American side, in readiness for any contingency.

IRELAND.—In Cork the riotous proceedings of the strikers have ceased. The clothiers still continue to import German operatives to take the place of the strikers. Fears are felt that the disorder will be renewed; but the Government are taking precautionary measures to guard against the renewal of such disorders. Business is almost at a dead stand-still. In other districts the striking fever has spread, with a strong tendency to violence. The laborers at Malton Mills struck for higher wages, the farm laborers near Killarney struck against a lot of mowing machines, and attempted to destroy them. The attempt was baffled, and several of the rioters locked up. In Londonderry a large meeting was held on the evening of the 29th at which resolutions were passed condemning the Government bill relating to public processions.

The well known Darcy Irvine, of Dublin, died in a lunatic asylum on the 1st inst.

FRANCE.—The session of the Corps Legislatif on the 1st inst. was an exceedingly stormy one, the subject being that body being the army contingent. The Government asked for 90,000 instead of 100,000 men—the usual number. M. Jules Favre made a spirited and eloquent speech against the continuance of a large standing army. M. Thiers thought the state of Europe was menacing, and France should be prepared. M. Favre, in reply, quoted official assurances of the peace and tranquillity of the Continent, and wanted to know why such a military establishment was kept up, unless hidden plans and schemes in favor of the dynasty were entertained. He closed by declaring that he believed the Ministry was

confronted with a higher will. M. Ollivier answered the charges made against the Government and its policy. He had no fear for the future. France had gained her badown in the *placetum*.

Much dissatisfaction was here expressed by the Deputies, and the Minister was obliged to explain that he had no intention of excluding over any subjects of the empire. These words increased the agitation in the Chamber.

M. Ollivier continued—The Government felt no uneasiness, otherwise it would not have reduced the contingent by ten thousand men. The treaty of 1875 secured peace in the East and the treaty of Prague insured peace in Germany. It would be observed that the Ministers had done all that was necessary to secure peace, and at the same time had rendered evident the perfect accord which existed between the Sovereign and his people.

Amid the great excitement which followed the speech of the Minister, M. Favre rose to reply, but found it impossible to make himself heard, so loud was the noise. He refused to proceed, and took his seat.

The majority then voted against continuing the discussion the next day, and the Chamber adjourned.

The consideration of the petition of the Orleans Princes was commenced at the opening of the Chambers on the 2d. Some of the Deputies were in favor of returning the petition without action, on the ground that its tone was insulting. This, however, did not prevail. The subject was taken up and fully discussed, the petition being rejected by a vote of 174 to 81. This is considered final, and that the Princes will return and reside in Rome. It is expected that the Duke de Grammont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will shortly communicate to both Chambers all the correspondence relative to the Ecumenical Council.

In the Corps Legislatif, on the 5th, several members of the Left Centre made inquiries concerning the proposed candidature of a prince of the house of Hohenzollern to the Spanish throne. They were assured that the Duke de Grammont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had informed the Cabinets of Berlin and Madrid that France could not give her assent to the project. It is rumored that France will propose a congress of the Great Powers to settle the question.

Outside of the Parliamentary body the nomination of Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, to the throne of Spain has caused immense excitement in Paris. A strong opposition to the nomination is manifested, owing, as the press states, to the fact that it is believed that the nomination is a scheme of Count Bismarck. The opponents of the house of Hohenzollern say that the Spanish people will never accept a descendant of Joachim Murat to rule over them, and that if his supporters succeed in pushing his claims through the Cortes the people will resist his coronation and a civil war in Spain will ensue.

Some seem to think that the whole movement is a personal intrigue of Gen. Prim. This is denied, and it is asserted that he has acted all the time in concert with Serrano, and that he has no intention of proclaiming a king without the consent of the Cortes. Assurances have been received in Paris that the proposition to invite Prince Leopold to the throne does not meet with the approval of all the members of the Spanish Cabinet.

Deputy Pire has presented a petition to the Chamber of Deputies from the Orleans Princes asking the restoration of their property. The matter will shortly come up for debate. In the meantime a conflict is pending between the Senate and the Corps over certain bids passed by the Chamber relating to the press, on official announcements and on the councils general. The Senate desires to reject these laws and will probably send them back.

One of the largest carpet manufactories in Beauvais was burned to the ground during the night of the 28th inst. Six buildings, with all the costly machinery, and a large stock of raw and manufactured material were destroyed. The loss is estimated at over a million dollars; and some eight hundred operatives are thrown out of employment. The municipality of the city of Paris, sanctioned by the Imperial Government, is negotiating a heavy loan in order to complete the improvements or rebuilding, as it may be termed, of Paris, which was commenced under the direction of Baron Haussmann when Prefect of the Seine. M. Prevost Paradol, the newly appointed Minister of France to the United States, had a final audience with the Emperor Napoleon on the 30th, and sailed from Havre on the 2d inst. on board the trans-Atlantic steamer Lafayette. Mr. Washburn, the American Minister, has left Paris quite unwell for some of the German watering-places. Col. Wickham Hoffman, the able and brilliant Secretary of Legation, will act during his absence. General Quesada and M. Armas Cepedes, the agents of the Cuban insurgents in Europe, have arrived in Paris, and have been received in a very kind manner by M. Ollivier, Prime Minister. Editing newspapers in Paris is not quite comfortable. The editor of the *Figaro* (a humorous independent journal), is to be prosecuted for a violation of the press law, in publishing a false anecdote of the Emperor and the late Earl of Clarendon, and the editor of the *Reveil* (ultra opposition), has been sentenced to thirteen months imprisonment for republishing the story, which was that the late Lord Clarendon loaned the Emperor £500, who was at the time President of the republic, for which accommodation the conclusion of the Anglo-French Treaty was a consideration. The story is false, because at the time Clarendon was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. A city journal has "authority" in announcing that the censorship over foreign papers is terminated. Small-pox still continues its ravages among the poorer inhabitants of Paris, and apparently defies all attempts to suppress its ravages. The Archbishop of Paris has returned from Rome. The Imperial Court went into mourning for eight days on the 3d inst., in consequence of the death of Jerome Patterson Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and Prince Napoleon sailed for the coast of Norway with a probability of extending his trip to Greenland.

The prosecution of the members of the International Society of Workmen was resumed on the 29th. The Government insist that the society is a secret one. On the 1st the prisoners commenced their defence; they admitted that they belonged to the society, but denied that Mazzini had anything to do with its organization, or that its object or practice is the fomenting of strikes. Judgment was expected to be rendered on the 8th inst.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Paris with considerable *edat* by all Americans, who assembled in large numbers on the grounds of Dr. Thomas W. Evans. Ex-Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, presided, and speeches were made by Consul-General Reed, Colonels Hoffman and Moore, of the U. S. Legation; Mr. Murat Halstead, of the *Cincinnati Commercial*; Dr. Evans and others. Minister Washburn was not present. The American Club held a reception during the day, and illuminated their building at night.

Lord Lyons, the English Minister, and Prince Metternich, the Austrian Minister, had an interview on the 5th with the Duke de Grammont, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The heat is intense again all through France. The recent rains were light, and afforded only temporary and partial relief from the drought by which the country was afflicted. In Brittany the drought is so severe that farmers are selling their cattle at the rate of two cents per pound. In Paris, however, the butchers still keep up the price of meat. The provincial journals concur in estimating the yield of the grain crop at one-fourth below the average.

Ex-Queen Isabella has had official notification conveyed to all the foreign courts of her abdication of the throne.

SPAIN.—It is said that the Emperor Napoleon, Generals Prim and Serrano, consented to the abdication of Isabella on the condition that no prince of the House of Orleans should succeed to the throne of Spain. The Madrid Press protests against the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty in the person of the son of Isabella, while the Madrid correspondent of the London *Globe* writes that Isabella's abdication is regarded as

very important, and that it is the duty of the Government to see that the interests of the country are protected. The Government has been very successful in its efforts to protect the country, and it is hoped that the interests of the country will be protected in the future.

The July coupons on the Spanish loan have been paid to the amount of \$1,000,000. The deficit in the Spanish budget for the past fiscal year is \$10,000,000, and an equal deficit is anticipated for the coming year.

It is rumored in Madrid that the agents of General Prim are now in France to offer the throne of Spain to a Prince of the House of Hohenzollern. Some of the press treats the matter as a mere intrigue; others claim that if the negotiations are being made by the consent of the Cortes, the offer must be respected.

The Carlist Junta have issued orders to their partisan press imposing silence on all State matters.

General Prim returned from Toledo on the 2d. He will shortly visit Vichy. The complimentary dinner to Casteller, which was to have been given by the Carlists, has been deferred for a time. On the evening of the 2d inst. a riot took place in front of the club room of the Carlist Club, which resulted in the death of one man, and the wounding of several others. Many arrests were made. Several slight disturbances occurred at Barcelona on the 29th ult. They were soon quelled, with some four or five persons wounded. The law authorizing civil marriages goes into operation on the 1st of September next.

The Government authorities on the 5th officially deny having made any but confidential overtures to a foreign Prince, whose name, they add, it is not yet proper to divulge, and that Prim is acting with the concurrence of the Government in the matter.

PORTUGAL.—The Duke of Saldanha has invited the merchants and capitalists of Lisbon to draw up some plan calculated to invigorate the credit of the State, and develop the commercial interests of the country.

AUSTRIA.—Some of the Austrian journals think that the peace of Europe has been endangered by the death of the Earl of Clarendon.

HOLLAND is about to adopt a similar modification to her naturalization laws as is contemplated by England. It is also thought that other nations will follow.

GERMANY intends to develop her trade with the West Indies. That powerful company—the North German Lloyd—are building several large steamers on the Clyde to run in that trade. The first it is thought will sail about the middle of October. At Stuttgart, on the 4th, the Americans sojourning there and in the neighborhood had a grand celebration of the day. At the banquet, Consul Young, of Baden, presided, and speeches were made by Consul Klapprecht, Colonel Todd and Messrs. Arnold, Beckel, Routh and others. The affair was a great success.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia, in an interview granted to M. Pressensac at Ems, during the past week, engaged to protect the Protestants in Lithuania from prosecution. The Czar and suite, en route for home, passed through Warsaw on the 2d. They were received with great honors by the officials of the city—all Russians. On the 3d the Archduke Albert of Austria arrived at Warsaw, and was treated with exceptional courtesy by the Czar. In St. Petersburg the Czech Catholics publicly announce their determination to adopt the Greek faith should the dogma of infallibility prevail in Rome.

ITALY—FLORENCE.—Reports reached Florence on the 29th that General Garibaldi was quite sick at Capraia. The question of public education is exciting considerable attention all through Northern Italy. The Committee recently appointed to investigate the subject have made a report, which encounters sharp criticism and determined opposition.

ROME.—The discussion on the question of infallibility still continues, although rumors are constantly received that an immediate vote may be expected. Report also says that the Pope has ordered the Cardinals to oppose any proposition to set aside the discussion. This rumor seems to be confirmed by the fact that the longer the discussion lasts the weaker the minority gets, the latest seceders from its ranks being the Cardinals Cullen and Bonnehose. The discussion on the chapters of the schema was commenced on the 14th of May, 1870, by the Cardinal Vicar Patrizi. It consists of four chapters. The first three refer to the primacy, and the last to the infallibility question. Objections were at first made that the question was inopportune, which now no longer exist, and the schema will be almost certain to receive a unanimous vote. The Roman correspondent of the *Gazette d'Italia*, the principal organ of the revolution, says:

"If I were obliged to bet either that the dogma will be voted unanimously, or that there will be fifty opponents, I should prefer the former bet. My reason is very simple. Every day I see the assemblies of the inopportune become more rare, and hear on all sides that such a prelate has abandoned them to join the majority. Of course, the Pope's death might change everything, or it might not. But as far as the logic of the question goes the issue is no longer doubtful."

Paris advices of the 4th say that on the 3d the Council voted on and adopted the form of the preface and the first and second chapters of the schema of primacy and infallibility. The extreme friends of the dogma refuse to concede any alterations, and demand an immediate vote. The opposition are said to be firm and will delay the vote all that lies in their power. Quite a number of the bishops from the neighborhood of the Danube are leaving for home.

The discussion of the fourth chapter, that relative to the infallibility of the Pope, was ended in the Council on the 4th inst., many of the fathers inscribed to speak on the subject having withdrawn.

On the 29th the feast of St. Peter was celebrated with immense display. The processions and reviews lasted all day, and in the evening there was a magnificent display of fireworks. A committee of bishops of all nations, including the Archbishops of San Francisco, Mexico, Baltimore, Quito, and other Americans, have issued an address to the faithful, asking for contributions to re-establish the Catholic Church in Constantinople, which suffered so terribly during the conflagration.

TURKEY.—Blacque Bey, the popular Turkish minister at Washington, arrived at Constantinople on the 30th. Mr. Buchner, an Hungarian Jew, recently appointed American Consul at Bucharest, has been received by the Turkish authorities. The Khedive of Egypt is expected in Constantinople. During his absence the regency will be conferred on his eldest son, who was recalled from a sea voyage expressly for that purpose.

GREECE.—Advices from Athens report severe earthquakes through the whole country on the 2d. The town of Satoria was almost totally destroyed, and an island in the neighborhood suddenly disappeared at the time of the shock.

INDIA.—Heavy cotton frauds have been discovered in Bombay. The captain of a ship loading with the staple has been proved to have signed bills of lading for a thousand bales of cotton that were never shipped, and upon which a merchant was induced to advance £18,500.

CHINA.—Advices from China announce that the first tea ships of the season sailed from Woosung on the 8th of June.

AUSTRALASIA.—By the arrival of the steamer Ajax at San Francisco, we have dates from Sydney to the 28th of May. The heavy floods continue, with much loss of life and property. The flood exceeds anything of the kind since the country became a dependency of England, West Midland being flooded five times since March. Severe shocks of earthquake were felt on April 5 and May 24. Parliament was expected to convene on the 14th of June.

In Queensland rains fell to an unprecedented extent during March, and over forty inches in April. Parliament was opened on the 24th of April. In Victoria there was a severe shock of earthquake felt on the 22d of May. Parliament re-assembled on the 10th of May. Only 2,800 tons of

coal are available for export this year, which is a great falling off from last year. The contract for the first fifty-six miles of the North-Eastern Railway has been closed. The Government of Victoria entertains the idea of paying the whole amount required (\$400,000) by Mr. Webb in aid of the new project to connect all the colonies together by steam mail communication, and collect the postage from the others.

New Zealand has guaranteed Mr. Collicie, Mr. Webb's agent, a subsidy of 150,000 a year in aid of the line.

Tasmania has just had her census completed. The population is 99,230.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The steamer Ajax arrived at San Francisco on the 4th from Honolulu, where she connected with the Hinga Hinga, from Sydney. The news from the Islands is entirely unimportant. The English flying squadron, consisting of six vessels of war, was in the harbor. The anniversary of the institution of Christianity on the Hawaiian Islands was celebrated at Honolulu with unusual enthusiasm. The entire native and foreign population from that and adjacent districts, and many persons from other islands attended.

The birthday of Queen Victoria was also celebrated with considerable display.

ST. THOMAS, via Havana.—The German bark August, from Hamburg for St. Thomas, was wrecked on Anegada Reef.

Hon. W. L. Birch, Governor of the Danish Colonies, has sailed for Copenhagen, to consult with the home government on Colonial reforms. Agents of Guzman Blanco have purchased at St. Thomas the English steamer Conway, and would fit her out as a war steamer to fight against the Monagas party.

JAMAICA.—The telegraph steamer Dacia got afloat after discharging some of her stores. She will proceed immediately to the laying of the cable.

VENEZUELA, CARACAS, June 24, via Havana, July 5.—Affairs in Venezuela are in a critical condition. The Guzman party are growing weaker every day, they holding only the port of Laguayra, which is blockaded by their opponents, and affairs with Holland are daily becoming more involved. The steamer Houlleur is still detained. A few days ago the German man-of-war, Meteor, was fired into by the fort at Laguayra. Guzman has received some arms and ammunition from a Danish schooner.

CUBA.—The insurgent general, Bombeta, with a force of about six hundred cavalry, invaded the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus recently, for the purpose of inducing the country people of that district to rise against the Spanish authorities. Finding many of the plantations deserted, and the people flying before them, his forces became demoralized. Shortly afterward the cholera broke out among the dispirited troopers, and Bombeta decided to retreat to the Puerto Principe region. Several columns of Spanish troops were sent against him. On the 27th ult. shortly after regaining that region, he was overtaken by a force of loyal guerrillas, who had been guided by a prisoner. A sharp fight ensued, which lasted some two hours. Bombeta, after reforming his line three times, was finally routed. Sixteen guerrillas and forty-six Cubans were killed. The commanding officer of the Houlleur district reports that he has captured all the remainder of the forces landed from the Upton, on her expedition from Aspinwall, and that Col. Lono, who commanded them, was killed, after a desperate resistance, rather than be taken prisoner. On the evening of July 1 a meeting of planters and wealthy slave owners was held at the residence of the Governor-General. The parties were unanimous in their approval of the abolition of slavery by the Cortes of the mother country and in their dispositions to obey the laws, but request that they may be consulted as to the manner of carrying out the law so as to prevent the negroes from becoming vagrants; and also to organize a system by which agricultural interests will be maintained. The slaves will remain with their present masters, but will be placed under contract, and will receive the same pay for their services as is paid to other freedmen.

The health of the City of Havana is considered quite good for this season. There are but few deaths from yellow fever or cholera. The small-pox is, however, quite prevalent.

The resident Americans in Havana celebrated the Fourth of July by a dinner, at which, for the first time since the war, Northern and Southern men met in that city on a convivial occasion. The band of the volunteers furnished the music. Speeches were made by the Consul-General and others, and considerable good feeling prevailed. The rooms were handsomely decorated, and the building displayed both the American and Spanish flags.

Mexico.—Advices via San Francisco represent the country lying on the Pacific as quite prosperous, the crops unusually good, and the mining interests progressing favorably. Gen. Placido Vega, having been deserted by Lozada, was compelled to evacuate Escarepa.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—A dispatch was received by the Governor of the Island on the 29th from the Colonial Secretary, in reply to the address of Legislature, respecting the withdrawal of all troops. Earl Granville, then the Secretary, says: Newfoundland must depend upon her militia or police to protect property and preserve order in time of peace. He denies that the fact of the terminus of the Atlantic cable on her shores furnishes any reason for keeping troops there, and says every civilized government is bound to protect the property within its own limits. He further says that troops are retained in Nova Scotia for the defence of the harbor of Halifax, which is necessary for the imperial purposes, and not to act as a police or support the civil power, and concludes by relying on the wisdom of the residents of the island in taking the necessary steps to avoid any evil likely to ensue from the withdrawal of her Majesty's troops.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Dominion Day was celebrated all through the country on the 1st inst., the weather being delightful. At Toronto, a splendid monument, erected in the Queen's Park, in memory of the volunteers who fell at the battle of Ridgeway, during the first Fenian raid in 1866, was unveiled. His Excellency the Governor-General was present, and delivered a most eloquent address to some ten thousand persons. The ceremony was most interesting, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

Orders have been sent to Sherbrooke from Montreal to release the so-called Fenian General McNamara, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant his detention.

DOMESTIC.

The Indians are reported to be moving all along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, by dispatches received at Washington from General Sheridan, who announces that on the 29th ult. they attacked a wood train near Fort Fetterman, killed one man and corralled the train for a day. He also telegraphs that several skirmishes have taken place between the Sioux and the settlers in the direction of the Winnipeg country, who he fears simply made their reservation a base of operations and supply, from whence they draw rations, and flee to if pursued. Between the 22d and 26th of June the following parties are known to have crossed the line of the railroad. On the 22d a party crossed at Looking Glass creek; on the 25th a party of 100 appeared at Medicine Bow; on the 26th a party of seventy-five crossed the road at Separation going south; on the 26th a war party of sixty crossed at Rawlins; on the 26th Indian fires were seen on Medicine Bow; about fifty Indians appeared at Como and Medicine Bow. Small detachments of troops have been sent in pursuit of these bands with, as yet, unknown results. A letter from Southwest Pass, received at Cheyenne, says: "On June 25 the Indians stole from that vicinity ninety-eight head of horses and mules. The citizens pursued

the Indians, but all their horses being gone could not retake the stock. They found the bodies of Dr. Bard, Harvey Morgan and Mr. Mason, they having been captured by the Indians and tortured to death. Morgan was scalped, the ring bolt of a wagon driven through his head and the ten done down his spine taken for bow strings. The Indians who committed the depredations were Arrapahoes and Sioux.

Lieut. Young and his command returned to Rawlins, W.T. on the 28th, having failed to capture the Sioux marauders (mentioned in our last), they having escaped during the night. Sergeant Kessner, of his command, was severely wounded in the hip. A report from Laramie says Red Cloud and tribe have gone buffalo hunting, to be absent a week or two, when they will come back to trade and talk peace. A rumor comes from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, that the Comanche and Cheyennes have had a fight with two companies of cavalry, the particulars of which have not yet come to hand.

It is stated that Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who shot Victor Noir some months ago, passed through this city for Tahiti, via Pacific Railroad and San Francisco, California, where he will reside during his banishment.

The verdict of the Coroner's inquest on the body of Timothy Cronan, killed at Worcester by the recent explosion of Dittmar's patent explosive compound, which was on its way from the manufactory to the Hoosac Tunnel for blasting purposes, and in a car of the Boston and Albany Railroad, together with a box of exploders, which were not properly marked. The verdict censures the company (the Boston and Albany R. R.) for not taking the necessary precautions in its transportation, and also censures the Oriental Powder Company for carelessness in not properly marking their boxes of exploders for shipment.

Haas & Powell's large distillery at Lyons, some twelve miles from Chicago, took fire about noon on the 30th inst., and was completely destroyed with the contents, including 2,200 barrels of high wines, worth \$120,000. The loss was \$170,000. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary, as the distillery had been closed since the night of the 25th inst. This is the second time it has been burned.

Pomeroy Tucker, for many years editor of the Palmyra *Sentinel*, and a well-known democratic politician, died on Friday, the 1st, aged sixty-eight years. He had represented his district in the Assembly, and held other positions of responsibility.

A terrible storm of hail, wind and lightning passed over the country near Fort Union, New Mexico, during the afternoon of the 30th ult. Hail-stones as large as walnuts fell for an hour. Parties in from the neighboring country report that the corn crop is destroyed by it.

Three canal boats, with crews of seven men, and laden with leached ashes, from some port in Canada, and bound to Oswego, in tow of the Maria Melvin, were abandoned on the night of the 30th, on account of the heavy gale that prevailed on Lake Ontario. Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the boats and crews. A tug has gone out in search of them, with no result as yet.

Reports of drought and grasshoppers in Kansas, which have been circulated recently, are untrue. There had been enough of rain and there are no grasshoppers. The crops throughout the State are in splendid condition. Wheat is fully up to the average in the quantity of the yield, and the quality excels that of any previous year.

A letter to the Santa Fe, New Mexico, *Daily Post*, from Grant County New Mexico, descriptive of the new silver mines, states that the newly discovered mines are 5,000 feet above the sea level, and are located about twenty-five miles from the nearest river. Two hundred and eighty-five ledges have been discovered, and over fifty miles of claims have been located. Many of the claims not being designated in accordance with the laws of the territory are thrown out, but almost immediately re-located. There is no doubt of the immense wealth of a great many of the claims. A canal and railway company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has been formed to take the ore to the mills at the river and to carry water in canals to the mines. The mines are in the heart of the Apache Indian country, and the settlement will be a great security to the pioneer settlers and travelers.

Very rich silver mines have been discovered eight miles from Fort Bayard.

Delightful showers of rain have fallen at intervals during the past two weeks, and the crops, which were at one time regarded as almost a failure, now give promise of a full average yield.

The importation of coolie labor continues quite large at San Francisco, 767 having arrived during the 30th of June and the 1st of July, making a total of 8,142 since January 1, 1870.

The ship Conquest cleared from San Francisco on the 2d inst. for Cork, Ireland, with 15,300 sacks of new wheat, being the first of the season.

Several thousand persons witnessed the ceremonies of the blessing of a new Catholic cemetery, four miles from Baltimore, on Sunday, the 3d inst. Right Rev. Bishop Foley, of Chicago, officiated, assisted by other clergymen.

Amos G. Thomas, a clerk of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, was fatally injured at Providence on Saturday evening, the 2d inst., by being run over by a train of cars. He was a captain of Rhode Island volunteers.

The town of Oroville, Cal., was nearly destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 3d. The buildings were mostly of wood, and burned with such rapidity that the inmates barely escaped from the flames. The loss is heavy, and is partially insured.

At Wesley University, in Hartford, Conn., the Olin prize, for excellence in English composition, and the Ware prize, for excellence in moral science, have been awarded to S. C. Field. The Pierce prize, for excellence in natural science, was divided between D. Baker and M. P. Hatfield.

Sunday, the 2d inst., was one of the hottest days ever experienced in San Francisco, Cal. In the city the thermometer marked 98 degrees in the shade; in the interior, 115.

A company of Mexicans are organizing an association at Los Angeles, Cal., for the purpose of establishing colonies north and south of the city of Acapulco, in the State of Guerrero, in Mexico. The Mexican Government guarantee protection to such settlers and exemption from taxation and duties on imports of mining and agricultural implements for five years. The titles to the lands are good.

Business in Colorado Territory is looking up. During the month of June three banks in Denver shipped East some 127,900 in gold bullion. The business of the United States Branch Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was \$100,576,706, being an increase of \$15,537,200 over 1869.

The United States Land Office during the month of June sold 14,838 acres of land. The business of the second quarter ending June 30, was 48,368 acres.

A serious fire occurred at Corning, Steuben County, eighteen miles west of this city, on the morning of the 3d inst., by which the flouring and plaster mills of Jonas, Brough & Bostwick were entirely destroyed. The loss is between \$60,000 and \$70,000, and the insurance \$40,000.

The last rail on the new extension of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, between Indianapolis and Terre Haute, was laid on the 4th inst. near Greencastle, Ind. The first train passed over the road from Indianapolis to Terre Haute with a party of railroad officials.

Intense excitement has been felt all along the river Mississippi and Ohio at the great steamboat race between the new "Natchez," built at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the famous "R. K. Lee," built at St. Louis, Mo.

both of which have been running in the Vicksburg trade during the past season. The race was from New Orleans, La., to St. Louis, Mo., for \$1,000 a side and the Champion horns of the river. Both boats left New Orleans on Thursday evening, the 30th ult., at five P. M., without passengers or freight, the Lee under the command of Captain Cannon and the Natchez under Captain Tom Lathers, two of the most famous boatmen on the river. One of the boats passed Baton Rouge at 1:38 A. M. on the morning of the 1st, and the other at 1:38 A. M. At Natchez the Lee was leading, passing that city at 10:4 A. M., with the Natchez some 14 minutes behind her, she having lost some time in landing her mails, being the regular boat between New Orleans and Vicksburg—the Lee's running time to Natchez being 17 h. 11 m. At Helena, Ark., the Lee passed at 4:30 P. M. on the afternoon of the 2d inst., the Natchez at 5:21, she having lost 36 minutes by a broken pump—the Lee's running time to Helena being 47 h. 36 m. Memphis was passed by the Lee at 11:14 P. M. on the same date, with the Natchez just an hour behind her. The boats passed Cairo, Ill., on Sunday night, the 3d inst., the Lee at 6:08 P. M. and the Natchez at 7:20, neither boat stopping but pushing through to St. Louis, Mo., where the Lee arrived at twenty-five minutes past eleven on the morning of the 4th, having made the trip in three days, eighteen hours and fourteen minutes, beating the Natchez's famed trip by three hours and forty-four minutes, and the J. M. White's time four hours and fifty-five minutes, whose famous trip had stood at the head of the column for near twenty-six years. The Natchez, being detained by fog at a point 120 miles below St. Louis, did not arrive.

The trip was an ovation, from first to last, all along the river. Thousands flocked from many miles in the interior to see the racers pass, and bonfires, cannon, anvils and everything that could shoot were brought into use to give vent to the feelings on the occasion. The crowd at the levee in St. Louis was immense. The banks of the river from Carondelet to above the city, a distance of six miles, were lined with people, and the windows and housetops along the city front were filled with enthusiastic spectators. No similar event ever caused such an excitement or brought out such crowds. A million dollars probably changed hands on the result of the race.

The reception of Mechanics' Engine Co., No. 6, and Hope Hook and Ladder Co., No. 3, of New Orleans, La., at Philadelphia, Penn., on Thursday, June 30, was a grand affair. There were over forty companies in line, and the boys from the Crescent City received quite an ovation at the hands of the citizens. After the parade they were escorted to the American Hotel, where they will stop during their visit. On Friday they visited Independence Hall and other local celebrities in the city. On Saturday they proceeded to Atlantic City, as the special guests of Hibernia Engine Co., returning in the evening. Sunday and Monday were spent in a round of pleasure visits to various points. On Tuesday they were to have run one of their customary races, the result of which has not yet come to hand. They are expected to arrive in New York on the 8th, and will put up at the Metropolitan Hotel, where they will stop during their stay in New York. It is expected they will run several of their races against companies from Hoboken, Poughkeepsie, and other departments.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

BASE BALL.

ATLANTIC CLUB, OF BROOKLYN.—The vets have been doing things of late in a manner somewhat after their own style, especially in their last two games, the first of which was with the Unions, of Morrisania, and was played at Tremont on the 1st inst. The game, on the part of the Unions, was very poorly played, not being at all up to their usual standard. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	B.	T.	UNION.	O.	R.	B.	T.
Pearce, c.	4	1	1	1	Higham, 2d b.	3	2	2	6
Smith, 3d b.	5	1	0	0	Reynolds, r. f.	4	0	1	1
Start, 1st b.	2	4	0	5	Pabor, p.	3	1	1	1
Chapman, i. f.	2	4	3	3	Shelley, 3d b.	3	2	1	4
Munn, s. s.	2	3	1	3	Birdsall, c.	3	2	1	4
Zettlein, p.	2	3	2	3	Bass, s. s.	3	0	1	1
Hall, c. f.	2	3	3	6	Kenny, 1st b.	3	1	1	1
Pike, 2d b.	4	2	2	5	Austen, c. f.	3	1	2	3
McDonald, r. f.	4	1	1	1	Gedney, i. f.	2	2	2	2
Total	27	22	16	27	Total	27	11	12	23

INNING.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	4	—22
Union	0	0	0	1	3	1	4	0	—11

Base play—Atlantic 15, viz.: Start, 11; Pike, 4. Union 12, viz.: Kenny, 8; Higham, 2; Bass, 2.
Fly-catches—Atlantic 10, viz.: Hall, 4; Chapman, 2; Zettlein, 1; Smith, 2; McDonald, 1. Union 10, viz.: Reynolds, 2; Pabor, 2; Gedney, 2; Birdsall, 2; Bass, 1; Kenny, 1.
Foul-catches—Pearce, 2; Birdsall, 2; Pabor, 1.
Catches on strikes—Birdsall, 2.
Umpire—Mr. Glover, of the Empire Club.
Time of game—1:35.

On the 4th the most interesting game that has been played in this locality since those in which the Red Stockings were participants was played on the Capitoline Grounds between this Club and the famed Chicago nine, of which so much has been said and from whom so much was expected; for when Chicago goes into the market with an unlimited bank account it is to be expected that her agents will buy the very best material. The nine, as they stood on Monday, did not present that machine-like accuracy expected from great professional players, and many who witnessed the game declared that in some respects their play was away below the usual standard. That they are good batters is certain, but they have been playing with the new style of balls, made principally of India rubber. This, of course, suited the Atlantics just as well, and, as they got the lead in the first part of the game, were determined to keep it, which they did, winning by ten runs, as the following summary of the game shows:

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	B.	T.	CHICAGO.	O.	R.	B.	T.
Pearce, c.	2	5	7	1	King, c. f.	3	1	5	2
Smith, 3d b.	4	3	4	1	Hodes, s. s.	4	2	1	3
Start, 1st b.	3	4	4	13	Wood, 2d b.	3	2	2	6
Chapman, i. f.	2	5	2	3	Cuthbert, r. f.	4	2	2	1
Ferguson, s. s.	1	5	17	2	Flynn, 1st b.	5	0	1	7
Zettlein, p.	2	3	4	1	Tracey, i. f.	2	4	2	3
Hall, c. f.	3	2	3	2	Meyerle, 3d b.	2	3	6	1
Pike, 2d b.	5	2	3	2	Craver, c.	2	3	4	0
McDonald, r. f.	5	1	0	2	Pinkham, p.	2	2	6	0
Total	27	30	47	27	Total	27	19	38	27

INNING.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	5	5	0	6	3	2	5	2	—30
Chicago	0	1	3	1	6	0	1	5	—20

Home runs—Ferguson, 3; Tracey, 2; Meyerle, 1; Pinkham, 1.
Umpire—John Grum, Esq., Eckford Club.
Time of game—2:35.

CHICAGO OF CHICAGO.—This much vaunted nine arrived in this city on the 3d inst., and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel, from quite an extended tour through the States of Ohio, New York and Massachusetts. They were considerably used up, and glad to lie off for a day before they commenced the up-hill work of going through the New York and Brooklyn Clubs. During the past week, and since our last, they have played the following games:

June 29—Tri Mountain of Boston, Mass., 16; Chicago, 86.
" 30—Harvard, of Boston, Mass., 17; Chicago, 33.
July 2—Yale, of New Haven, Conn., 8; Chicago, 35.

The Chicago boys are unusually powerful batters, but they do not play together. They seem to play more for individual points than they do for their mutual success. No doubt in a defeat or two they will get over this style of business, and then they will make a nine hard to beat.

ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA.—On the 4th some 5,000 persons assembled on the grounds of this club at Philadelphia to witness the first game of the series to be played by them against the Mutuals of New York. The game was fairly played on both sides, especially by the Athletic, they doing wonders at the bat, Seneader alone making three home runs. On the part of the Mutuals C. Mills certainly carried off the honors, his catching being superb. The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	B.	T.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.	B.	T.	P.O.	A.
Reach, 3d b.	4	2	7	3	3	3	Hatfield, s. s.	3	2	5	2	1	0
McBride, p.	3	4	3	6	1	0	Eggler, c. f.	3	2	2	1	0	0
Malone, c.	3	4	7	4	0	0	Patterson, i. f.	4	0	3	7	0	0
Fisher, 1st b.	3	3	5	7	12	1	Nelson, 3d b.	2	2	0	0	1	2
Seneader, c. f.	1	4	5	14	3	0	E. Mills, 1st b.	3	1	1	2	4	0
Schaefer, r. f.	6	0	0	0	1	0	Martin, p.	3	2	3	4	2	0
Trachtle, s. s.	3	4	4	1	3	0	C. Mills, c.	2	3	1	1	1	0
Hechtel, i. f.	3	3	3	2	0	0	Wolters, r. f.	5	0	0	0	1	0
Pratt, 3d b.	2	4	3	0	5	0	Swandell, 2d b.	2	3	3	5	0	0
Total	27	21	28	51	27	12	Total	27	15	16	26	27	4

INNING.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	0	6	0	3	9	3	0	1	2
Mutual	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	0	3

Umpire—Theodore Homelster, Eureka B. B. Club. Time of game 2 hours 25 minutes. Home Runs—Reach, 1; Malone, 1; Seneader, 3; McBride, 1.

CINCINNATI, OF CINCINNATI.—The boys of the crimson hose reached home on the morning of the 29th, after their extended tour, and were received by their friends with considerable enthusiasm. On the evening of the 1st they participated at a grand reception concert given in their honor by the citizens of Cincinnati, which is said to have been a very fine and grand affair. On Saturday they played the well known Green Stocking boys from Rockford, Ill. The game was one of the best ever played in that locality, and resulted in a victory for the Reds by one run, making it the second time that the Forest City boys have come within two runs of defeating the Cincinnatians. George Wright did not play in this game, on account of lameness, but was induced to umpire it, which he did in fine style. The following is the score:

CINCINNATI.	O.	R.	B.	T.	FOREST CITY.	O.	R.	B.	T.
McVey, r. f.	5	1	0	0	Addy, 2d b.	3	2	4	5
Gould, 1st b.	3	2	0	0	Hastings, c.	1	1	2	2
Watman, 3d b.	4	1	1	1	Barnes, s. s.	3	3	3	4
Allison, c. f.	2	2	1	1	Shannon, c. f.	4	0	3	3
H. Wright, s. s.	1	2	3	3	Polay, 3d b.	2	2	1	1
Leonard, i. f.	2	2	3	5	Barstow, i. f.	5	0	1	1
Brainard, p.	4	0	2	2	Spaulding, p.	4	1	2	2
Sweeney, 2d b.	4	1	1	1	Doyle, 1st b.	2	2	2	2
Dann, c. f.	2	3	3	5	Cone, r. f.	1	3	3	5
Total	27	14	14	18	Total	27	13	21	25

INNING.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Cincinnati	5	0	0	5	1	2	1	0	0
Forest City	1	0	2	2	3	1	1	0	3

On the 5th the second game between these clubs was played, in the presence of an immense crowd, the result being—Red Stockings, 24; Forest City, 7.

MUTUALS OF NEW YORK.—Played a really splendid game with gallant Rose Hill boys from St. John's College, on the Union Grounds on the 1st inst. The day was rather disagreeable, a slight rain falling. The game was opened by the Rose Hills at the bat, they retiring without a run, as also did the Mutuals. In the second inning the collegians made four runs and again whitewashed the Mutes. This looked unusually promising for the youngsters, but their opponents let out a peg, and from that time went ahead. The game was marked with several very fine plays, especially by Hatfield, of the Mutuals, and Villavicencia, of the Rose Hills. The latter are very fine batters, several of their players making home runs, Swayne sending a ball clean over the left field fence. As it will be seen, had the collegians' play in the field been as good as their handling of the bat, they might have made a tie game of it.

MUTUAL.	O.	R.	B.	T.	PO.	A.	ROSE HILL.	O.	R.	B.	T.	PO.	A.
E. Mills, 1st b.	4	3	4	8	1	0	Trompe, s. s.	3	2	5	6	0	1
Eggler, c. f.	4	3	2	4	3	0	Gleavy, c. f.	5	1	1	1	2	0
Patterson, i. f.	3	2	2	1	0	0	Villa, c.	4	2	5	12	1	2
Nelson, 3d b.	4	3	5	0	1	0	Burns, p.	1	2	5	8	0	0
Martin, s. s.	4	3	4	4	6	0	Gallagher, 3d b.	4	2	1	1	3	0
Hatfield, c. f.	4	2	6	0	0	0	McDermott, 2d b.	1	3	5	9	1	2
C. Mills, c.	2	4	5	9	2	0	Dooly, i. f.	3	3	3	4	0	0
Wolters, r. f.	2	4	2	0	1	0	McMahon, 1st b.	3	2	1	1	5	0
Swandell, 3d b.	1	4	4	5	0	0	Swayne, r. f.	3	2	1	4	0	0
Total	27	27	26	37	27	11	Total	27	18	24	38	27	4

INNING.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutuals	0	0	5	4	1	6	0	8	3
Rose Hill	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	1	5

Umpire—Mr. McMahon of the Mutuals.

TUTTLE & BAILEY CLUB.—One of the very best of the many junior organizations in this locality is the club that bears this name. They hold the champion ball and their several contests always draws a large attendance, their game with the Silver Star Club of New York, at Hunter's Point, on the 29th, being no exception. The following is the score of the game:

TUTTLE & BAILEY.	O.	R.	B.	T.	PO.	A.	SILVER STAR.	O.	R.	B.	T.	PO.	A.
Luyster, i. f.	3	1	1	4	0	0	Kesler, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Crane, c. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	Murray, c. f.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Shevlin, p.	3	0	1	0	0	0	Crane, c. f.	3	0	0	6	0	0
Duffy, 1st b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	Campbell, 1st b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
R. Devyr, s. s.	3	2	1	1	0	0	Le Point, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Rourke, r. f.	4	1	0	0	0	0	Donahue, s. s.	3	0	0	0	0	0
E. Devyr, 3d b.	2	2	2	2	0	0	McDowell, i. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Cluck, c. f.	2	1	1	1	0	0	Relpschlager, 2d b.	2	0	1	1	0	0
Curry, 2d b.	2	2	3	7	0	0	Seward, 3d b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	9	8	16	0	0	Total	27	1	1	2	0	0

INNING.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Tuttle & Bailey	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	4
Silver Star	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Home runs—Curry and Luyster, 1 each.
Umpire—P. H. McCarton, of Warren B. C.
Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.
The ball used was one of Waugh's dead balls.

RESOLUTE, OF ELIZABETH, N. J., captured the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, at the Waverly Fair Grounds, on the 29th ult., the Eckfords, having gone over there short handed, which was an exceedingly foolish thing for them to do, as the Resolute are a strong and well-handled nine, capable of giving most clubs a good push for victory. The following is the score by innings, which shows that the Resolute push things with a vengeance:

RESOLUTE.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Resolute	2	5	2	3	7	2	2	6	2
Eckford	0	1	1	0	3	0	4	0	1

BOATING.

One of the main features of the celebration of the Fourth in Boston is the annual regatta on the Charles River for prizes offered by the authorities of the city of Boston. The first race was for four-oared working boats and was won by L. and J. G. McKenley in 18m. 37½s, the distance being two miles. The second race was for single sculls and was won by Walter Brown in 15m. 44s. The third race, for double sculls, was won by the Butler Brothers, in the A. C. Pike, in 15m. 40s. The fourth race was for four-oared working boats, was won by the G. B. McClellan in 14m. 34½s. The fifth race was the main event of the day, being the four-oared race over the usual three-mile course, the entries being the Tom Murphy, rowed by Walter Brown, F. C. Butler, John and Barney Biglin; the J. Ward, rowed by G. A. Connor, M. Fonton, P. Regan and P. McNulty; the Harvard, rowed by E. O. Lyman, G. J. Jones, G. Willis and R. S. Russell; the fourth entry being the C. G. Bacon, rowed by

Frank L. Barnes, William Pick, Martin Kennedy and G. Whittemore. The boats took their positions in the above order, the Harvard crew rowing in a heavy lapstreak, their opponents being in shells. They succeeded in coming in second, the race being won by the Tom Murphy in 15m. 46½s.

The Rutherford Park (N. J.) Association had a fine regatta on the Fourth on the Passaic River, Commodore B. F. Brady, of the Hudson River Rowing Association, acting as referee and Mr. Tathill, of the Atlantic Club, as timekeeper. The day's amusement opened with a tub race, 200 yards, round a stakeboat and back, there being eight entries, but only two succeeded in reaching the Judge's boat, Mr. C. Wise being the fortunate individual, he making the distance in 3:55. Mr. Purdy not being satisfied with the result, challenged Mr. Wise to an immediate race over the same distance, the result being that Mr. Purdy won in 4:35. At 12 M. there was a grand review of all the boats and they passed in line before the Judge's boat as follows: The Albatross, six-oared glg, Captain Wray (double scull shell), of Paterson; the Webel, a four-oared glg, of the Dundee Club, of Paterson; the J. C. Kirtland (six-oared glg), the Passaic (six-oared glg), the Cornelia (double scull shell) and a single oar working boat, from the Passaic Club. The Onondaga, of Jersey City, entered a six-oared barge (the Favorita), a four-oared glg, a single shell and a single working boat, from the Favorita Club.

After the review a gun was fired, and the competitors for the first race took their places. This race was for single-scull seventeen foot working boats, a mile round a stakeboat and back. There were three competitors. The boats came home in the following order:

M.	N.	N.	N.
Nolle	14	43	14
1432	15	35	15
No name	22	28	22

The second race was for single-scull shells, one mile round a stakeboat and back, and after a good race was won by J. Newton, in the Swallow, time 16:17. The unknown, pulled by T. Roberts, came in twenty seconds later. The third race for double scull shells, mile round a stakeboat and return, was won easily by La Favorita crew.

Fifth race for four-oared glgs, one mile round stake and back, was competed for by two scratch crews, who came home in the following order:

La Favorita. E. Lacy, bow;

[illegible]

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TO ALBANY AND TROY.—The day line steamboats, C. VIBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 31, will leave Vosty street Pier at 8 A. M., and Thirty-fourth street at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferryboat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day-boats, will leave on the arrival at Albany (commencing June 20), for SHARON SPRINGS. Fare \$1 25 from New York and for Cherry Valley. The steamboat KENICA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT

FROM THE

Board of Health of N. Y. City.

Beware of Lead Poison in Cosmetics and Lotions for the Complexion.

Within the past few months this Board has given considerable time and attention to the many Cosmetics, Lotions, etc., etc., which are circulated throughout the United States, numbers of which are very dangerous and injurious to health. A number of preparations have been chemically analyzed, but few of them escaped the charge. Among the Cosmetics for beautifying the skin, the only one that received a certified analysis, from Prof. C. F. Chandler's Report to the Metropolitan Board of Health, showing that the article was harmless and entirely free from Lead, was the well-known toilet preparation, Laird's "Bloom or Youth," or "Liquid Pearl," for Beautifying the Complexion and Skin. Ladies need have no fear of using this delightful toilet acquisition.

Read the Letter from the Ex-President of the Board of Health.

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT STREET, NEW-YORK,
April 2d, 1870.

MR. GEO. W. LAIRD:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of April 1st, asking for a copy of the recent Report of Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, Chemist to the Board of Health, upon a Toilet preparation known as "LAIRD'S BLOOM or YOUTH," I send you herewith the desired copy. From that Report it appears that the article is harmless and contains no Lead whatsoever. The offensive charge that your article was injurious has not been sustained.

Your obedient servant, GEO. B. LINCOLN.

Read the Extract from the Official Report of Poisonous Cosmetics,

By Professor C. F. Chandler, Ph. D. Chemist to the Metropolitan Board of Health.

In response to the Resolution of the Board, directing the Chemist to examine the various Hair Tonics, Washes, Cosmetics, and other toilet preparations, in general use, and to report what ingredients, if any, they contained, of a character injurious or dangerous to those who use them, I beg leave to submit the following Report of the results thus far reached:

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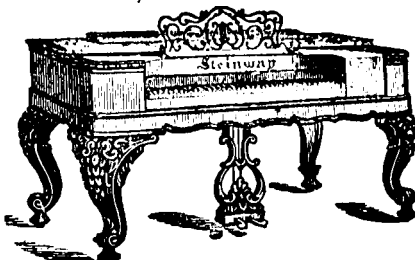
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15 Broadway, New York.

DRAMATIC.

During the week there has been a general wail and cry from the managers. Hot weather has brought small crowds, and the public have not unreasonably preferred evening walks and cool air to the heated interiors of theatres. Everything is done, especially at Booth's, to keep the theatres airy and well ventilated; but the people will not have it so, and if the people will not have it what can managers do? This summer is not materially different in this respect from any other, but a hot spell set in a little earlier than usual, and the open-air attractions, both in the city itself and in the environs increase every year. The Branch, with Mr. Fisk's new boats, the Hudson, the New Haven, Coney and Staten Islands—if only the roughs were kept under more rigorous subjection; the bands of music in the parks; and last, Theodore Thomas, with his magnificent orchestra at Central Park Garden, all combine to draw the city away from the houses, while the country people have not yet got in their harvests or come in for their fall purchases. The liberality of Mr. Booth, Mr. Daly and Wallack's deserves all praise, their houses are kept open for the employes' benefit, while their spirit in catering for public enjoyment by bringing out new and costly pieces so late in the season entitle them not only to applause, but to more substantial tokens of approval. I cannot believe, although the houses have been thin, that the season is going to close so unprofitably as some of the papers have represented. One house, at all events, is doing well—the Olympic, with its sprightly little fairy manageress. She keeps along with the same fire and energy which characterized her start, and I am inclined to believe that, unless a majority of dead heads run the house, the work cannot be altogether unprofitable.

THEODORE THOMAS took his benefit, on which occasion a crowded house were willing to pay double price for the pleasure of swelling the receipts and giving a hearty welcome to their favorite conductor. When the bill is always good it is superfluous to particularize. Those who could not get in or find a resting-place, were enabled to return the following Sunday evening and get their fill of the music when contrary to usage, for the evening was chilly, the place was not so crowded though the benefit music was given. A large proportion of the habitués being German, it is to be expected, perhaps, that German music should predominate largely. It may be that I have overlooked it, but it seems to me that the French, and even the Italian school are comparatively unrepresented in the selections, while the ballad school is entirely passed over. Both Jullien and Musard made their songs without words a great feature, and for the many the music that touches the heart is vastly preferable over that scientific combination which excites their admiration without touching their feelings.

THE BOWERY THEATRE threw open its doors last Friday for Oliver Doud Byron's benefit, Mr. Byron himself appearing only in the last piece as Rob Roy McGregor. The house was crowded, and the bill first class. The rally of professionals in honor of the popular benefactor was very strong. Ella Wesner, in several comic songs of Lingard variety, makes a great hit with the boys. Marian Taylor, an exceedingly clever little actress of the English blonde school, with a delicious and cultivated voice, only too light for so large a house, was an immense attraction.

WOOD'S MUSEUM is creating a decided sensation with its attractions recently imported from France. This new body of athletes present an entertainment completely new to the bulk of amusement seekers, who have not heretofore seen any wrestling on a purely scientific plan. The six wrestlers manifest considerable power, agility and a most perfect knowledge of their art. Of the other members of the troupe they are certainly wonderful. M. D'Atalie, the man with an iron jaw, as he is styled, fully substantiates that title. He is of light build, with nothing about his face to indicate his immense strength. Some of his feats are really surprising; that, for instance, when he hangs from a trapeze, head downward, and swings a man by the aid of a rope placed in his teeth. Another, that is still more wonderful—a plank is placed on two pedestals, upon which D'Atalie lays himself, face downwards, with his head hanging over one end, an iron bar is then elevated from the ground, on which is suspended eight 56 lb. weights. This D'Atalie takes in his teeth, apparently as easy as any other man would a segar. His last feat is still more surprising. A rope is suspended from the roof of the Theatre, D'Atalie takes this rope in his teeth, and with a little boy, whose feet are fixed in his belt, and standing out from his body like the figure head of a ship, is hoisted to the dome of the theatre and let down again. Mlle. Angele, the only female of the party, is indeed a Samson. She appears to be a brunette of about twenty-five years, and weighs possibly about 175 lbs. She is quite pleasing to look at, and goes through her performance with but little exertion. A steel bar, weighing about 100 lbs., is placed on her shoulders. D'Atalie sits on the bar, and two men sustain themselves on either end. The lady carries this little load around the stage, after which D'Atalie jumps off, and the lady waltzes around with the balance of the load.

Taken as a whole, the season has been a very successful one. The public have not unreasonably preferred evening walks and cool air to the heated interiors of theatres. Everything is done, especially at Booth's, to keep the theatres airy and well ventilated; but the people will not have it so, and if the people will not have it what can managers do? This summer is not materially different in this respect from any other, but a hot spell set in a little earlier than usual, and the open-air attractions, both in the city itself and in the environs increase every year.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This theatre has been very successful, as illustrated by Miss Lotta Caverly and reported by Mr. John Brougham. It is a very successful one, and the public have not unreasonably preferred evening walks and cool air to the heated interiors of theatres. Everything is done, especially at Booth's, to keep the theatres airy and well ventilated; but the people will not have it so, and if the people will not have it what can managers do? This summer is not materially different in this respect from any other, but a hot spell set in a little earlier than usual, and the open-air attractions, both in the city itself and in the environs increase every year.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—This is also the last week of the Twelve Temptations. Next week we are to have thirty-eight of them in the shape of Madam Lanner's beautiful Viennese Ballet Troupe, a recent importation by Col. Jim, who is determined to have a summer season at his beautiful temple of art, even if he should have it all by himself, a luxury which would have the value of a new sensation. The opening performance by the new troupe will consist of the beautiful grand ballet pantomime entitled "La Giselle."

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS still continue to receive their full share of public patronage, and they deserve it. Their performances are fresh and presented with a completeness seldom seen in any minstrel entertainment. The programme is constantly varied, the most noticeable features of which are the beautiful song, "The Soft Dew is Sleeping," by Kelly; "The Budget," by S. S. Purdy, with the really surprising performance of the Only Leon. All who visit this entertainment should remain and see the wind-up—the operatic burlesque "Ching-Chow-Hi" will repay them amply for their trouble.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Fernande at this theatre will be soon numbered among the things of the past, its last nights being announced: already have two of its original and beautiful illustrators left the house for the season, perhaps never to return. I had hoped that Manager Daly would have retained his bright galaxy of stars for the next season. Perhaps he has, but not being in the theatrical ring, I am not posted. The two who have left being Miss Ethel and Miss Davenport—the former, I believe, takes a resting spell; the latter already being in harness over in Brooklyn—the role of Fernande being filled by Miss Laura Phillips, and that of Georgette by Miss Linda Dietz, both of whom rendered them with surprising fidelity to the originals. Miss Morant's impersonation of Clothilde is still a wonderful performance, she having lost much of that melodramatic effort that somewhat marred her first performances of that character. A contributor sends us the following upon Miss Morant's acting:

This feeble tribute, thou Queen of Art,
I offer to thee with overflowing heart.
Thy beautiful power, like sunset rays,
Surpasses Art, while with Nature it plays.
I have witnessed thy triumphs in days of yore,
But Clothilde is the laurel, the flower of thy store.
If always thou'rt good and frequently grand,
Thy best is the part of Clothilde in Fernande.

E. K.

Of the rest of the ladies Misses Kiehl, Ames and Mrs. Gilbert, too much praise cannot be given for the exceedingly easy and natural performances of their respective characters. Of the gentlemen—well, they must excuse me this week. I learn that Mr. Davidge has taken his departure for England where he proposes to spend his summer vacation.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN, under the management of Miss Lena Edwin, had a splendid send-off for her summer season at this house on Monday, the Fourth, the performance consisting of "Everybody's Friend" and the burlesque of "Pluto." In the former Mr. Stuart Robson sustained the role of Major Wellington De Boots with all of his old-time humor. Miss Davenport, as Mrs. Swansdown, was charming. Mrs. Marie Wilkins, as the sentimental Mrs. De Boots, was admirable. Mr. McKee Rankin and Mr. Vandenhoff, the former as Featherly and the latter as Icebrook, were good. In the burlesque Miss Edwin, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. Faucett and Mr. Chatterton appeared to a decided advantage, the musical portion of which was rendered very good with the assistance of Professor Lothian's orchestra, whose entre-act music is one of the most enjoyable features of the evening.

VANDYKE.

DRAMATIC PERSONAL.

The Webb sisters, formerly standard favorites with New York play-goers, are once more in the metropolis, though not for the moment engaged in the profession. Ada is now the wife of Will Conner, the brilliant race correspondent of *Wilkes' Spirit*, and she has a charming little girl whom they have given the poetic and professional name of Mignon Lotta. Emma was a passenger on the Golden Gate, wrecked on the Pacific coast, and her sufferings on that occasion resulted in severe indisposition, from which she is now partially recovered. She will resume her old place in the profession; but whether Mrs. Conner will return to the boards depends on circumstances. Ada used to fill the best parts, which were cheerfully conceded to her by Emma, but their talents are quite equal.

THE ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS.—This talented trio, Christine, Emmeline and Alice, have returned from their visit to the Pacific slope. At San Francisco they had a wonderfully successful engagement, the songs and dances of Emmeline and Alice being received with immense applause, especially that of "Shoo Fly." They are now resting at their summer residence at Suffern, N. Y., where they will remain until early fall. They have not yet decided what to do. Either a visit to London or to Lima, South America, is contemplated, they having received a very advantageous offer to go to the latter place. Whatever they may do we hope success will attend their efforts.

CHARLES WARDMAN, who will be remembered as having been a member of the Wallack Company of last season, and more especially so in the performance in "The Lancers," left a few days ago for England. He will return early in the fall and star it next season through the West and South, considerable of his time already being taken up.

GEORGE L. FOX will commence the regular season at the Olympic with a new pantomime, the tricks and business of which he is now busily engaged on, many of which will be entirely new. It will also introduce to a New York audience a number of new faces, with specialties.

Mme JANAUSSCHKE, the distinguished German tragedienne, arrived in this city on the 1st inst. What her arrangements may be for the future are as yet unknown. During her absence she has studied the English language assiduously, and it is expected that she will make her *re-appearance* before an American audience in that language.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON will commence an engagement at Booth's Theatre on the 15th of August, when Rip Van Winkle will be produced in splendid style, and a stronger cast than ever before in this city. On Saturday evening the play of "The Lady of the Lake" will be produced with much splendor of scenery. We should be glad to see him in some part other than Rip Van Winkle. It is possible to have enough of a good thing.

Mrs. JAMES A. OATES.—This charming little actress will reopen the Olympic Theatre, in this city, on the evening of August 8th, with a new burlesque which has been purchased in London for her. It will be produced in splendid style, with a most excellent cast, and rumor says that the story of Faust and Marguerite forms the basis of the burlesque. But rumor invariably lies.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Among the many distinguished actors and actresses who will star it next season, appearing in all the chief cities of America, will be found the names of Edwin Booth, Joe Jefferson, J. S. Clarke, E. Warren, Fechter, Lester Wallack, Charles Matthews and wife (Lizzie Western Davenport), O'Toole the English comedian, Miss Fanny Janauschke, Marie Seebach, John Owens, Miss Lotta, Christine Nilsson, E. L. Davenport, Lawrence Barrett and others.

At a performance of "Julius Caesar," recently given at the California Theatre, Mr. Lawrence Barrett appeared as Cassius, Mr. J. E. McCullough as Brutus, and Mr. Walter Montgomery as Mark Anthony. The performances of all three characters were said to be exceedingly fine. Why don't Mr. Booth give this play as one of his Shakespearian revivals. There is talent enough in the country to cast it.

Clara and Blanche Gottschalk, sisters to the deceased pianist, are to make a concert tour in the United States next winter. One is a vocalist, the other a pianist.

Theodore Thomas has two lady money-takers in the box office at the Central Park Garden.

The London *Athenaeum* gives us the following on the new opera of "Esmeralda," sung by Patti:

It is in the interest of managers, artists and audience to discourage the production of new works. By the constant repetition of old operas managers save the cost of new scenery and dresses, singers avoid the trouble of learning new music, and the fashionable public spare themselves the fatigue of receiving new impressions. It is only to propitiate the very few subscribers who happen to be connoisseurs, and perhaps to conciliate the journalists, rendered impatient by the necessity of listening night after night to the self-same operas, that managers begin each season by promises, seldom kept, of new things. It behooves, then, public writers to accept with gratitude the novelties which may be brought out in furtherance of their desires. On this account we were favorably disposed toward "Esmeralda," in spite of unwelcome reminiscences of a former opera by Signor Campana, "Almina," brought out for Mlle. Piccolomini's farewell some ten years ago. The composer cannot complain of hard treatment at the hands of *prime donne*. Just as Mlle. Piccolomini is said to have insisted on the production of "Almina," Madame Patti is reported to have advocated the introduction of "Esmeralda." The latter work was originally brought out at St. Petersburg this winter, when Mlle. Volpini made a hit in the part of the picturesque heroine. Mme. Patti, so far as she individually is concerned, has been equally successful; it remains to be seen, however, if her perfectly charming impersonation can blind her admirers, even for a few nights, to the imperfections of the medium through which her talent is made manifest. The subject of Victor Hugo's fascinating romance has tempted others than Signor Campana; to name but two, Mlle. Bartin essayed the theme about the year 1836, without success, although the *scenario* was constructed by the author of the novel and opera of the same title, by a Signor Battista, was brought out, with doubtful results, at Drury Lane about fourteen years ago. Signor Cimino, the writer of the libretto now being played, has taken strange liberties with the story—liberties which, under other circumstances, would have been unpardonable. For instance, he has utterly excised the character of Quasimodo, an unaccountable procedure, to which nothing else than Signor Campana's music could reconcile us. It is stated in the "argument" of the plot that Quasimodo has been considered "unsuitable for lyrical purposes." We would fain ask if it is not the lyricist who is unsuitable to the character? How is it that Quasimodo is more "unsuitable" than Rigoletto, the hero of Signor Verdi's best opera, or Danny Mann, idealized so nobly by Mr. Benedict in his "Colleen Bawn"? We shall not, however, quarrel with Signor Campana for the omissions, however glaring, of his librettist, there being so much in his music to which, were it worth while, exception might be taken. Whenever a strong dramatic situation was to be musically painted, the composer has signally failed. In such emergencies his lack of natural inspiration and his want of scientific knowledge are betrayed to an equal degree. Not only does one movement never grow out of another, but one theme seems never to suggest a new thought to the author's unproductive muse. A prettily-conceived and effective symphony deludes the hearer into the idea that it is intended to be the canvas on which other melodies are to be embroidered, when lo! the movement comes to a full close; the voices abruptly enter, to cease as suddenly; another subject is introduced, merely to be discarded; and so the music drags itself along without growth, sequence of design, and hence a "patchiness" which, unsatisfactory from the first, soon becomes insupportable. Hence, too, perhaps, the first act strikes the listener as being much the best, and the last by far the worst.

of the four. A quartet in the opening scene, wherein the principal characters give harmonious tolerance to their discordant feelings; after the fashion of the interlocutors in the famous concerted piece in "Rigoletto" is the most ably written "number" in the piece. But there are also several solos, which, though laying no claim to originality, may be occasionally chosen for concert-room performance. "Esmeralda's" tambourine song is brilliant and showy enough to be popular with many singers, and Phobus' *brilliant* sufficiently vulgar to gratify any audience. The choruses are, without exception, commonplace—unless we are to except one sung by monks and nuns while shaking full purses and gloating over their gains. This enjoyed the distinction of being biased—an instance of critical acumen seldom exhibited by the audience of an English opera house.

Madame Patti was doubtless tempted to choose this opera by the conviction that the part of Esmeralda would suit her to a wish. She has never indeed sung with more facility and finish, and never looked more bewitching than in her bright gipsy dress. She acted, too, with intense earnestness, and if the audience cared little about the fate of Esmeralda, Madame Patti was not to blame. The part of Katella, mother of the heroine, has been elaborated, and Mlle. Schall's fine voice did justice to the sombre music allotted to her; Signor Naudin, the Phobus of the opera, sang carefully, as usual; and Signor Graziani as Claude Frolo was more successful than he has been in most of his recently assumed characters. The costumes and appointments leave no loop-hole for criticism, and as much care has been expended on "Esmeralda" as if it were likely to succeed.

Mr. Punch makes irreverent fun of our Congress. We wonder at him. Why don't he look at home? He says:

"Next Session, and next Session, and next Session, Creeps in this petty piece from month to month, To the last syllable of late August's dust; And all our Senators have promised Bills, And wasted gusty breath."

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Proprietor and Manager... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock.

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MINNIE'S LUCK;

OR,

UPS AND DOWNS OF CITY LIFE,

Which must, however, be withdrawn, although in the height of its popularity, owing to the fact that

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First appearance of Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMET.

In Charles Gayler's drama

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Two Performances in the Lecture Room daily, at 2 P. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Marvelous Attraction.

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The French Wrestlers, the greatest hit known to the age.
Wondrous enthusiasm.
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The Man with the Iron Jaw, and MLE. ANGELA, the Female Samson, marvelous in their feats of strength, and must be seen to be believed.

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The whole forming the greatest attraction ever offered in one establishment and admission only 30 cents.

MONS. D'ATALIE AND MLE. ANGELA

Appear at 3 P. M. and 9 P. M.

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Enthusiasm increases at the wonderful feats of this combination.

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